READY

coil-bound

COMPOSITION BOOK

No. 1579 WIDE RULED
No. 1579 WM WIDE & MARGIN

15¢

Mrs. Koerner
133 Center St.
Naperville, Ill.

(-1106-J-)

James F. Lindsay
P.O. Box 1443
Fort Lauderdale
Florida

Rose Kurth
(with Tuckers)
2305 Hathaway Ave
Alhambra, Calif.

John Thompson
8 N. Green
Carpentersville, Ill.

Henry Drantnick
YMCA
Elgin Ill.

X

alabama

10¢ THE CITY OF SELMA, 1865

(Arkansas)

25¢ TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE — 1872, no imprint
50¢ " " " — 1872 " "

$5.00 CITY OF HELENA, HELENA, Nov. 20, 1874

10¢ THE CITY OF CAMDEN, Oct. 1, 1869. "HATCH & Co., 218 BROADWAY."
APPROX 1½" x 2½"

$10.00 THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK. Dec. 1st 1868. "LITTLE ROCK CITY BOND, NINE YEARS AFTER DATE. AT 8 % PER ANNUM." — National Bank Note Co., N.Y. green back with "le"

50¢ CORPORATION OF LITTLE ROCK, December 13, 1839, no imprint
50¢ " " " " APR. 9, 1841, "Colby, Pts."
$12.00 " " " " JUNE 18, 1840, "E. Cole, Printer"

Connecticut

THE BANK OF TEKAMA (H) IN BURT COUNTY

This town was founded on October 7, 1854 one of the earliest in the Territory. It was incorporated as a city and became the county seat on March 1st 1855. Its first business, a general store, did not open until 1856, however.

It can be readily seen that the need for a bank in a town as new ~~and as~~ small as Tekamah was ~~[illegible]~~ almost negligible. Yet at the third session of the territorial Legislature "The Bank of Tekama" was one of the two banks chartered, both over the Governor's veto. ~~The misspelling of the name of the town was no doubt is due to the [illegible] of an [illegible] of the [illegible] in reading the order~~ Why the correct spelling of TEKAMAH was not used in the banks' charter or

currency is difficult to say, unless it was a studied attempt to avoid an legal prosecution on the technicality of a different spelling of the town's name.

For, like many other newly organized towns in the west during this era, Tekamah was visited by outside entrepreneurs, repeatedly from Missouri and Indiana.

Delaware

5¢ TOWN OF NEWARK, 1862 (old locomotive)
5¢ " " " (Harbor scene)
10¢ " " " (covered Bridge)
20¢ " " " (locomotive)
20¢ " " " (two females)
50¢ " " " (conestoga wagon)

10¢ BOROUGH OF WILMINGTON, AUG 1, 1815, By W. KNEASS PHILA
50¢ " " " " " " "

5¢ CITY OF WILMINGTON, 1862
10¢ " " " "
25¢ " " 1862
50¢ " " 1862

10¢ CITY OF WILMINGTON
25¢ CITY OF WILMINGTON, FRIGATE UNDER SAIL MAY 15, 1861

1	5	5	5
2	10	10	10
3		20	25

Florida

1

$1.00 THE KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY, KIRTLAND, OHIO

This was the smallest denomination of the redesigned issue made by Brigham Young and others

$2.00 THE KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY, KIRTLAND, OHIO

Thomas Bullock's private marking "B" or "TB" can be seen at upper right on this note

$3.00 THE KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY, KIRTLAND, OHIO

Upon counter signing by Brigham Young, Kimball, Whitney and Bullock, this issue was immediately authorized for circulation by the Salt Lake City Council.

$5.00 THE KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY, KIRTLAND, OHIO

This was the most common and popular denomination, as well over one hundred of them were so signed & issued.

$10.00 THE KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY, KIRTLAND, OHIO

Perhaps the least known facts about Mormon money is ~~that the~~ notes of an early

Georgia

#1 The City Council of MACON. 1840, E.J. Spencer, Hatty
(1) Mourns of U.S. Silver Dollar (R) Man picking corn

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this issue (1837) were used for a short time urgently needed in 1849 before the warehouse receipts for gold dust were ready due to printing delays.

This occurred in what was then called the "State of Deseret" which preceded Utah Territory. Although never recognized officially, its name was used on both official and other mail as the location address, etc until the name of Utah was adopted.

Beginning January 10, 1849, one hundred thirty five of the $1.00 and $3.00 denomination were put into circulation. By the fall of 1849, two hundred fifty-six notes of all denominations were in circulation, with a total face value of $1331.00.

Not only did re-issue of these notes provide an immediate and convenient medium of exchange, but it also fulfilled a

prophecy of Joseph Smith, Kirtland Bank Cashier, who said that one day the Kirtland notes "would be as good as gold." Many of the faithful who had come from Ohio still retained these notes, and when Brigham Young and the others endorsed them, they did become "as good as gold." Only a few of these re-signed sets of Ohio issued in Utah are known.

5 Cents BISHOP'S GENERAL STOREHOUSE
JAN. 1st, 1896.

This issue was dated the same day Utah gained Statehood.

10 Cents BISHOP'S GENERAL STOREHOUSE
Jan. 1st. 1896.

This is an almost UNIVERSAL uncirculated specimen of this denomination.

50 Cents. BISHOP'S GENERAL STOREHOUSE
Jan. 1st, 1896

This was the next to the highest denomination of this issue.

[illegible]

$1 CITY of EAST ST. LOUIS. 1878. [illegible] back.
$5 " " " " "

5 Cents BISHOP'S GENERAL STOREHOUSE
Jul. 1, 1897.
This was the first Storehouse issue made after Utah became a State.

10 Cents - BISHOP'S GENERAL STOREHOUSE
Jul. 1, 1897.
Another 1897 issue of the "Produce and Merchandise" series.

25 Cents BISHOP'S GENERAL STOREHOUSE
Apr. 2, 1900.
This uncommon denomination was also of the small 1900 issue.

10 Cents W. H. FRESHWATER, PROVO.

This town was established in 1858 after the Mormons were forced to S.L. City. It soon became a textile center for the entire State.

$2.00 W. H. FRESHWATER, PROVO CITY, U.T.

This is a note on one of the privately operated stores which were permitted after 1870 when the co-operative store plan lost its monopoly.

5 Cents SPANISH FORK CO-OPERATIVE

This was a typical co-operative store merchandising scrip note from one of the smaller towns.

$1.00 DESERET UNIVERSITY BANK, SALT LAKE CITY FEB. 1858.

This strictly Mormon school operated in the 1860s, and while it may have been intended only for use within the school itself, this currency

[illegible]

is believed to have extended far beyond the classroom itself.

There were two completely issues made, the above note being an example of the first issue. It was printed by the Salt Lake City Daily Telegraph Print. The second issue was engraved in New York City. Denominations in both varieties are believed to be $1, $2 and $5. They represent one of the scarcest of the Mormon issues by Jno. Sumner, Harrard & Hay, 1 and 11 Nassau

$2.00 WAREHOUSE RECEIPT FOR GOLD, JAN. 20 1849

This was the first paper money printed and issued by the Mormons, [illegible] and was one of the three types of currency used in the State of Deseret which preceded the name of Utah.

Miners kept bringing gold dust into Salt Lake City to such an extent it became necessary ~~[illegible]~~ to store it and give the bearers paper scrip warehouse receipts. These receipts then passed as money and had an 80% or more backing in gold.

Type and press used in their printing was

made by Truman Angell, Church Architect.

$1.00 DESERET CURRENCY ASSOCIATION, SEPT. 20, 1858

This note is one of the engraved notes, with which the earlier printed notes were redeemed. NO PARAGRAPH SPACING

Same - as typed

10 CENTS - LOGAN STORE HOUSE, JAN. 5th, 1901

This is one of the Store House notes of one of the smaller towns good in "Produce and Merchandise"

$2.00 DESERET CURRENCY ASSOCIATION, FEB. 20, 1858

Same - as typed

10 CENTS - PROVO BISHOPS STORE HOUSE, UTAH STATE

One of the smallest issues of Store House scrip was that of Provo, for "Produce and Merchandise"

63- 64

1

$1 TREASURER OF LYONS CITY 1858
$ " " " 1858

1000

63 00
69 00

$1 TOWN OF BENTONSPORT Hosford & Co N.Y.
" " "
" " "

$1 CITY OF KEOKUK
$ " " "
$ " " "
$ " " "

$1 TREASURER OF IOWA CITY
$
$

$1 CITY OF BURLINGTON (redeemable in gold)

$2.00 THE DROVERS BANK, SALT LAKE CITY

This issue is believed to have been made up for use in Utah by eastern, but was not permitted by the Mormons who frowned on ~~[illegible]~~ banks

$2.00 THE DROVERS BANK, SALT LAKE CITY

Another note of a series originally engraved for the Drovers Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas but re-engraved for use in Utah.

$3.00 THE DROVERS BANK, SALT LAKE CITY.

This note, like the others, has serial number, $1000, and quite possibly the highest number of this non-existent banking attempt.

N

$20. CITY OF ELWOOD, APR 1, 18-0,

$1 CITY OF CHETOPA, 18-
$5 " " " "

CITY OF ATCHISON no printed denominations, 1859.

$3 CITY OF TECUMSEH, AT JAN 1, 1859. PAYABLE AFTER APR. 1, 1859

$1 CITY OF WYANDOTT, 18
$2 " " " , 18-

$1 CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, 1871
$2 " " " , 1871
$5 " " " , 1871

10 CENTS - PROVO MANUFACTURING CO. DEC 1 1874

The textile sister companies of Provo paid at least part of their wages in "company's cloth", as indicated on note

10 CENTS - PROVO WOOLEN MILLS COMPANY

Although one of the later issues (Provo) these woolen mills "Produce" notes are very scarce

50 CENTS - PROVO WOOLEN MILLS COMPANY

Another issue of the woolen mills, this one is good in woolen goods at retail, not in Produce.

$1.00 BINGHAM CANYON & CAMP FLOYD R.R. CO.
SALT LAKE CITY - GREEN
Same as Typed

$1.00 BINGHAM CANYON & CAMP FLOYD R.R. CO.
SALT LAKE CITY - RED
Same as Typed

(Kentucky)

5 CENTS - BISHOP'S GENERAL STORE HOUSE
SALT LAKE CITY OCT 1, 1898.

THIS IS one of the latest Store House scrip notes and one of the most common

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10 CENTS - BISHOP'S GENERAL STORE HOUSE
SALT LAKE CITY, OCT 1, 1898.

another of the blue Produce and Merchandise scrip notes of the 1898 issue

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10 CENTS - GENERAL TITHING STORE HOUSE,
SALT LAKE CITY, JUL. 1, 1895.

THIS issue was the last of the Tithing Store-House notes before the smaller 1896 variety were issued without the word Tithing on them.

25 CENTS. - ZIONS CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION, 1870.

This giant Mormon-sponsored dry goods emporium issued 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, $1, $2, $5 and $10 notes; issue retired in 1875.

10 CENTS - BRIGHAM CITY CO-OPERATIVE, HOME PRODUCTS

Another co-operative issue note, this one from a small town and known as "Home D scrip."

5 CENTS - BISHOP'S OFFICE, SALT LAKE CITY

This issue believed to have been reserved for use of the Presiding Bishop and staff.

10 CENTS - BISHOP'S OFFICE, SALT LAKE CITY

Another Bishop's note, good in Produce and Provisions

[illegible]

(L) Maiden in robe with [illegible] (C) Large [illegible] (R) Maiden with spear
[illegible] CHILDS N.O. FANCY GLOVE REVERSE WITH LARGE N.O.

$50 CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE, 1837, Oct. 30

$100 (L) [illegible] (C) MAN ON HORSE 1837
[illegible] CAGLE [illegible] MAIDEN WITH EAGLE 1838

$4 [illegible] CHILDS N.O. Engr. FANCY GREEN REVERSE WITH N.O.
(L) FULL LENGTH STATUE OF WASHINGTON (C) MAN SEATED ON GRAIN.

$20 " " " " " , Rawdon Wright Hatch & Edson New Orleans
(L) (R) Chamber [illegible] (C) Mercury offering horn of gold to [illegible] seated on [illegible] with eagle & anchor (R) Man with cave [illegible] From yellow reverse maiden within large "1".

$1000 [illegible] — [illegible] engraved by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson N.O.

$20 " " (L) Maiden seated on [illegible] and anchor (C) City square, Statue etc. (R) Napoleon like Statue Oct 30 1837 — JV Childs N.O. — Large N.O. on reverse [illegible]

$3.00 CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, (L) MAN TEACHING CHILD, NEXT TO BUST OF WASHINGTON, (C) SAILORS WATCHING BOAT LAUNCHING. (R) MAIDEN, (green) Amer Bank Note Co Tan 1, 1862

25¢ CORPORATION of ST. MARTINSVILLE, Type Set, May 30, 1862
"Payable in Confed. Treasury Notes" - 4th Series.
25¢ Same. Type-set. March 4, 1863
$1.00 Same. Type-set March 5, 1862, (C) Ship

$1.00 The CORPORATION OF VERMILLIONVILLE. Type-set, 8-2-62
$2.00 " " " " Blue-grey paper " 3-4-62

Maine

25 CENTS - GREAT SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION

Same as typed.

50 CENTS - GREAT SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION

Same as typed.

$1.00 GREAT SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION, VA.

Another of the 1866 or first issue of the city corporation, NOTE before the word 'Great' was deleted from the name; this was the smaller and scarcer issue of the two.

1866

$2.00 GREAT SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION

This note of the $1.00 above note is also seldom seen and bears same signature of Robert Campbell as on the 1868 issue.

$2.00 SCIPIO CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION

This is another of the co-operative store notes from one of the smaller towns.

$1.00 SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION, 1868

This was the second issue of the corporation notes and the more common of the two. Vignette used was very representative of the pioneer era.

$2.00 SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION, 1868

Scarcer than its $1 note, this note has been a favorite with currency collectors for years, partly due to its appealing vignette

$5.00 SCIPIO CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION. — This co-operative store notes of high denomination are seldom seen

Maryland

5¢ Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, 1837

Mass

[illegible]

[illegible] 1979 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] evidence [illegible]

[illegible] SPECIFIC [illegible]

[illegible] enclosed by 16 letters, 1 in each [illegible] being an abbreviation of the [illegible] of the church of Vatta

Later came the "[illegible]" [illegible] coins brought from [illegible] by John [illegible], Brigham Young and others. [illegible] along with those of [illegible],

[illegible] on the face of these coins [illegible initials] [illegible] in [illegible], or the Deseret as it was then known.

After an attempt to organize and issue notes of a Deseret bank by ~~[illegible]~~ enterprise was ~~[illegible]~~ vetoed in the land by Mormon officials, there were issued of the Utah era many forms of circulation of currency, two of which were the Deseret Currency Association and the Deseret University Bank notes. The former was actually a bank operated by Mormon leaders [illegible] with-out the actual title of a bank. Its currency was backed by livestock, rather than the usual gold or silver.

Later, in 1867, came the Co-operation,

[illegible]

[illegible] the word [illegible] was dropped during [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] two [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] determinations.

[illegible]

Branches sprang up on every side and most remote villages and many small towns had in trade "or good for merchandise" scrip. Later when private mercantile institutions were permitted to operate independent of C.C.M.I. they likewise issued trade scrip.

Perhaps the best known of all Mormon money was the Storehouse Tithing Scrip. In fine $4 & $5 denominations on various colored paper, some good for "Produce and merchandise" all issued over a period of 17 years in at least 11 different date varieties, & variation of these. Some Store House Scrip of the Bishop's office in both Salt Lake City & Logan and of Stores of State early into

Although [illegible] listing of [illegible] from done on MANY other States this will be a first attempt at a complete listing

Minn

TOWN OF SAINT CLOUD

CITY OF SAINT PAUL

[illegible] ... Magazine [illegible] ... made by [illegible] ... 1955
[illegible] ... in the Southern Utah [illegible] ... [illegible]
15 [illegible] ... Brother [illegible] ... written by [illegible] ... Barrow [illegible]
[illegible] ... [illegible]

In [illegible] ... [illegible] — Madison L. McKinney

Also In the ~~[illegible]~~ Northern Utterings work, it is still with Brown of the approximations, such as [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ same.

Many manuscripts [illegible] ... with [illegible] C.N. I and possibly [illegible] ... in the [illegible] Utah [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... of the [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... will [illegible] 750

[illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

Both [illegible] ... Utah Telling [illegible] ... of [illegible] ... Northern [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Utah State, [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Telling [illegible]

CITY OF ST. LOUIS

CITY OF KANSAS

CITY OF ST. JOSEPH

* A L B R A S K A *

Nebr.

#1 City of Omaha
#2 " " "
#3 " " "
#4 " " "

#1 City of Lincoln
#2 " " "

Sweden

N. Hamp

N. J.

5¢ CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, 1862.

"City Loan Certificate"
"Mayor & Common Council" June 30, 1837, Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York
12½¢ CITY OF NEWARK, 1837 → "B"
Ancient R.R. cars in top center. Sailboat at right in circle

10¢ CITY OF NEWARK, 1862 red
15¢ " " " , 1862 red
25¢ " " " , 1862

15¢, green 1862
50¢, green 1862

5, CITY OF JERSEY CITY 1862.
10¢ CITY OF JERSEY CITY 1862.
25¢ CITY OF JERSEY CITY, 1862 (green ocean)

X Y

5¢ Village of Ogdensburgh
10¢ " " "

10¢ CORP. OF VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH 1862(?)

[illegible]

(1) (4)

[illegible]

[illegible] 150 [illegible] 2 notes [illegible] 3 note [illegible] sound [illegible] matter [illegible] conjecture.

[illegible] San Francisco [illegible] July 1877, when the [illegible] San Francisco.

The [illegible] of these [illegible] indicated by the vignettes [illegible] greatly [illegible] late [illegible] and early 1840's [illegible]

[illegible] in conjunction with other collections

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] by the printing for the notes.

[illegible] early [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] them
[illegible] fell into the hands of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they [illegible]
[illegible] the printing up [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the
[illegible] themselves in this [illegible] [illegible]
available to anyone [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. Upon receiving the note the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] notes were [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. These latter were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
with pen and ink.

(Ohio)

[illegible] TREASURER OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO "CITY ORDER" Oct 16, 1862 Approx. size 5" x 8". (printed date)

These then [illegible] been [illegible] business value [illegible] very temporary [illegible] in the west, [illegible] flight [illegible] Bearing the [illegible] of "[illegible] bastion" [illegible] of it —

The notes were brought to [illegible] in 2 ways, (1) by a very [illegible] who had been merchants [illegible] on the [illegible] and took them along [illegible] part of the baggage for use [illegible] needed or (2) were sent for by merchants after arrival in Calif. upon [illegible] apparent need for a circulating medium.

[illegible] FOR ONLY PARTY ISSUED OUT WITH [illegible] A NEWLY CREATED TOWN WITH LITTLE OR NO PRINTING FACILITIES WOULD HAVE BEEN [illegible] TO SAY THE LEAST.

Okla.

CITY OF KINGFISHER

The writer favors the first possibility due to the recognizable [illegible] of the ~~[illegible]~~ vignettes on the note. Had he sent to an active stationer in 1849 or 1850, he undoubtedly would have received a [illegible] note of a somewhat more recent vintage not come printed a decade earlier. [illegible] THE [illegible] ASSUMES THIS NOTE IS [illegible] THAT

But a merchant or stationer ~~[illegible]~~ ~~after~~ in business in the east could easily have had an unused leftover supply ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ dating back to the early [illegible], it carried along as part of his business equipment.

This California merchant's attempt to solve the circulating medium problem with issues of [illegible] at course met with the same fate the similar issues did later on. Mexican and others regarded ~~[illegible]~~ paper for gold [illegible] which was [illegible] by 1849. Even the

R.I.

[illegible] of the Miners Bank of [illegible] [illegible] not acceptable to the [illegible] Conference of that day.

USEFUL INFORMATION

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

1	2	3	4	[illegible]	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	[illegible]	8	1[illegible]	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
[illegible]	8	[illegible]	16	20	24	28	32	3[illegible]	40	44	48
[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	40	4[illegible]	50	[illegible]	6[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	36	42	48	54	60	6[illegible]	72
[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	49	[illegible]	63	70	77	84
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	88	96
9	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9[illegible]	[illegible]	10[illegible]
10	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	1[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]	28	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9[illegible]	[illegible]8	12[illegible]	1[illegible]2	144

Cubic Measure.

1728 cu. in. ..... 1 cu. ft.
27 cu. ft. ..... 1 cu. yd.
128 cu. ft. ..... 1 cord
1 cu. yd. ..... 1 load (of earth, etc.)
24¾ cu. ft. ..... 1 perch

Note: A cord of wood is a pile 8 ft. long, 4 ft. wide and 4 ft. high.

A perch of stone varies in different parts of the country, but is usually considered as 1 rd. long, 1 ft. high and 1½ ft. thick.

Avoirdupois Weight

16 ounces make ..... 1 pound
100 lbs. make ..... 1 cwt.
2000 pounds make ..... 1 ton
24 grains ..... 1 pennyweight

Troy Weight

20 pennyweight ..... 1 ounce
12 ounces ..... 1 pound

Apothecaries' Weight

20 grains make ..... 1 scruple
3 scruples make ..... 1 dram
8 drams make ..... 1 ounce
12 ounces make ..... 1 pound

Miscellaneous Weights

1 keg of nails ..... 100 lbs.
1 bbl. of pitt ..... [illegible] lbs.
1 bbl. of flour ..... 1[illegible] lbs.
1 bbl. of lime or beef weighs ..... [illegible] lbs.
1 bbl. of [illegible] ..... 16 lbs.

Square Measure.

144 sq. in. make ..... 1 sq. ft.
9 sq. ft. make ..... 1 sq. yd.
[illegible] sq. yds. ..... 1 sq. rod
160 sq. rods ..... 1 acre
640 acres ..... 1 sq. mile, or 1 section
36 sq. miles ..... 1 township

Miscellaneous Cubic Measure.

231 cu. in. [illegible] ..... 1 gallon
2150 cu. in. ..... 1 bushel
40 cu. ft. ..... 1 [illegible]

Dry Measure.

2 pints make ..... 1 quart
8 quarts make ..... 1 peck
4 pecks make ..... 1 bushel

Liquid Measure.

4 [illegible] make ..... 1 pint
2 pints make ..... 1 quart
4 quarts make ..... 1 gallon
3½ gallons ..... 1 barrel
2 barrels, or 63 gallons, make ..... 1 hogshead

Miscellaneous Measures.

12 units make ..... 1 dozen
12 dozen make ..... 1 gross
12 gross ..... 1 great gross
20 units make ..... 1 score

Miscellaneous Long Meas.

4 inches make ..... 1 hand
6 feet make ..... 1 fathom
100 fathoms ..... 1 cable length
1[illegible] miles, nearly ..... 1 knot

Surveyor's Long Measure

[illegible] inches make ..... 1 link
25 links make ..... 1 rod
4 rods or 100 links ..... 1 chain
8[illegible] chains ..... 1 mile

Long Measure.

12 inches make ..... 1 foot
3 feet make ..... 1 yard
5½ yds or 16½ ft make 1 rod pole or perch
[illegible] rods, or [illegible]0 feet make ..... 1 mile
8 furlongs make ..... 1 mile
40 rods make ..... 1 furlong
[illegible] 1-6 miles ..... 1 degree

Paper Measure.

24 sheets make ..... 1 quire
20 quires make ..... 1 ream
2 reams make ..... 1 bundle
5 bundles make ..... 1 bale
1 bale contains 200 quires, or 48[illegible] sheets.
480 sheets ..... 1 ream

For convenience in counting, 500 sheets are more often called a ream, and the word quire is used only for the folded note paper.

Measure of Time.

60 seconds make ..... 1 minute
60 minutes ..... 1 hour
24 hours ..... 1 day
7 days ..... 1 week
30 days ..... 1 commercial month
12 months ..... 1 year
360 days ..... 1 commercial yr
365 days ..... 1 common year
366 days ..... 1 leap year
100 years ..... 1 century

United States Money.

10 mills make ..... 1 cent
10 cents ..... 1 dime
10 dimes ..... 1 dollar
10 dollars ..... 1 eagle

English Money.

4 farthings ..... 1 penny
12 pence ..... 1 shilling
20 shillings ..... 1 pound, Sterling

READY

coil-bound

COMPOSITION BOOK

No. 1579 WIDE RULED
No. 1579 WM WIDE & MARGIN

15¢

BE — Bellevue
BR — Brownville
DA — Dakota City
DE — De Soto
FL. — Florence
NEB — Nebraska City
NEM — Nemaha City
OM. — Omaha
TE — Tekama

5¢ Anzin & Hurand BURNSIDE
Boston, 1862

5¢ Atwoods Oyster House - McCLELLAN
Boston

10¢ McClellan House Boylston
N.Y., also shows Boston
1862
McCLELLAN

(1) Muse Bank Collection of Illinois Obsolete Notes

ALBION

Exchange Bank $2 1/2, 1862

BELLEVILLE

Bank of Belleville. $2, 1856

St. Clair Savings & Ins. Co., 5¢, 1862; 25¢, 1862.

BLOOMINGTON

Bank of Bloomington, $3, 1861.

Lafayette Bank, $5, 1858

BROOKLYN

Bank of Brooklyn, $1, 1854

CARBONDALE

S. H. Freeland, 5¢; 10¢; 25¢; 50¢, 1862.

CARLYLE

J. W. Maddux, 25¢, 186—.

CARMI

Peoples Bank, $1, 1853; $2, 1860.

CHICAGO

Bank of Chicago, $1, $2, $3, 1852

Chicago Bank, 1852 Amount cut out

Chicago Marine & Fire Ins. Co. $1, $2, $3, $5, 18—

blank, uncut sheet

Chicago (cont'd)

Marine Bank, $20, 1853
Phoenix Bank, $5, 1853
P. Palmer & Co., 25¢, 50¢, 186—. blank

DIXON'S FERRY

Dixon Hotel Co., $3, 1838; $5, 1838.

EAST ST. LOUIS

City Tax Warrant, $2.70, 1881; $4, 1882; $9, 1883
City Treas. Warrant, $139.35, 1883.
City of East Louis Treasury Warrant, $1, 1878; $2, 1876.
Treas. City of East St. Louis, $2, 1878 OR 1898.
City of East St. Louis Treas. Warrant, $5, 1878

EDWARDSVILLE

Bank of Edwardsville, 50¢, blank, 1818; $3 & $5 18—, blank; $10, 1820.

ELGIN

Elgin Bank of D. O. Clark & Co., $1, $2, 18—. unant. blank

EQUALITY

National Bank, $1, 1855

FAIRFIELD

Corn Exchange Bank, $2, 184-(?)

(3)

FREEPORT

Jno. Lonchheim, 25¢, 50¢ blank
Brewster House, 5¢, 1862, unsigned
Stephenson County Bank, 5¢, 10¢ & 15¢, Thomas Long
unsigned, cancelled

GALENA

Bank of Galena, $1, 1856

GALESBURG

H. T. Watkins & Bro., 10¢, 1864

GRANVILLE

Continental Bank, $5, 1858

GRAYVILLE

Grayville Bank, $10, 1855

GREENVILLE

Franklin Bank, $3, 1861,

GRIGGSVILLE

Forest Bank, $2, 18—

HARDIN

Illinois River Bank, $1, 1860.

JACKSON

Bank of Illinois, $2, 1837.

Illinois Exporting, Mining & Manufacturing Co. $10, 18—. Payable at Savings Bk of Louisville. blank

JACKSONVILLE

Morgan County Bank $10, 1856.

JOLIET

Merchants & Drovers Bank, $2, 1853.

KANKAKEE CITY

I. N. Dickson, 10¢, 1862.

KASKASKIA

Bank of Cairo, $1, 1841; $2, 1840; $5, 1839; $5, 1840; $10, 1839.

LA SALLE

Illinois Rock River Railroad Co, $3, 18—. Date faded

LOCKPORT

✓ Canal Indebtedness $2.50, May 2, 1842. Due from Board of Commissioners of Ill. & Mich. Canal.

✓ State Bank of Illinois, $1, 18—, blank, signed; $5, 1841; $10 18—, blank; signed, "Illinois & Mich. Canal Fund"

✓ NORTON & COMPANY, 10¢, 1862

(5)

MACOMB

Charles Chandler & Co, Banking Office, 5 cents, 1862

MARION

Agricultural Bank, $2, 1859, mutilated.

McLEANSBORO

Hamilton County Bank, $2, 18—, Date faded.

Hamilton Bank, $1, 18—.

MOUND CITY

Mound City notes, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, all blank, 186-

NEWTON

Illinois Central Bank, $1, 1859.

OTTAWA

Bank of Ottawa, 10¢, 1862, Wm. H. W. Cushman

OXFORD

Mississippi River Bank, $10, 18—, blank, cancelled PROOF

PEORIA

Farmers & Merchants Exchange Co. of Peoria, $20, 18—, blank.

Merchants Association, 5 cents, 1862

QUINCY

Farmers and Merchants Bank, $2, 1852
Farmers & Merchants Exchange Co., $3, 1851

ROCK RUN

6¼¢, 12½¢, (payable in canal scrip), 25¢
25¢, (" " " "), 50¢, 1840
signed, Geo W. Howe

SHAWNEE TOWN

Bank of Illinois, $2, 18—, blank, cancelled proof
$3, do
$5, do, payable in Louisville.
Bank of Illinois, $3, 1818; $1, 1838; $20, 1839
State Bank of Illinois, $2, 1856; $5, 1854
Bank of Illinois at Shawnee Town, 12½¢, 18—
(date faded) Payable in Ill. or Ky. bank notes.

SPRINGFIELD

Mechanics & Farmers Bank, $1, 1853 $2, 1862
The State Bank, $20, 1836.
State Bank of Illinois, $1, 1841, (payable at branch bank at Danville)

7

TAYLORVILLE

Clowman's Bank $3, Oct. 15, 1860

THEBES

Eagle Bank of Illinois $1, Aug. 1, 1858(?)

TOULON

Toulon Bank $2, 1860

VIENNA

Bank of Commerce $5, [illegible] 1860

WEST AURORA

Bank of Aurora, $5, 1856

6) $5.00 Same, but with Letter "B."

7) $5.00 Same, but with Letter "C."

8) $10.00 THE FONTENELLE BANK OF BELLEVUE, Bellevue (L) Two Indians with bows and arrows (C) Cattle drinking in stream (R) Seated Indian girl holding spear. Large TEN in light brown overprint in lower center. Letter "A." Wismer No. 5

(a) Entire issue has printed date 18___, balance written in.
(b) Written-in portion of date seen in many varieties, mostly in Sept. or Oct. 1856.
(c) Entire issue by Danforth, Wright & Co., New York & Philad^{a}.
(d) Arrangement of issue: $1 (A and B), $2 (A) and $3 (A). Also $5 (A, B and C) and $10 (A).

Nebraska

BELLEVUE

1) $1.00 THE FONTENELLE BANK OF BELLEVUE, Bellevue. (L) Hunter with gun (C) Horseman roping steer (R) Female carrying bucket. Large ONE in light brown overprint in lower center. Letter "A". Wismer No. 1

2) $1.00 Same, but with Letter "B".

3) $2.00 THE FONTENELLE BANK OF BELLEVUE, Bellevue. (L) Female feeding chickens (C) Hunter shooting deer (R) Man seated, holding scythe. Large TWO in light brown overprint in lower center. Letter "A". Wismer No. 2

4) $3.00 THE FONTENELLE BANK OF BELLEVUE, Bellevue (L) Indian family on cliff overlooking city (C) Man on horseback among farm workers. (R) Portrait of James Buchanan. Large THREE in light brown overprint in lower center. Letter "A". Wismer No. 3.

5) $5.00 THE FONTENELLE BANK OF BELLEVUE, Bellevue (L) Farmer plowing with 2 horse team (C) Portrait of Indian in center, with Indian family and white family on each side. (R) Two females, one seated, one standing. Large figure "5" on both lower right and left side in light brown overprint. Letter "A". Wismer No.

(6) $5.00 Same, but with Letter "B."

(7) $5.00 Same, but with Letter "C."

(8) $10.00 THE FONTENELLE BANK OF BELLEVUE, Bellevue (L) Two Indians with bows and arrows (C) Cattle drinking in stream (R) Seated Indian girl holding spear. Large TEN in light brown overprint in lower center. Letter "A." Wismer No. 5

(a) Entire issue has printed date 18___, balance written in.
(b) Written-in portion of date seen in many varieties, mostly in Septr or Oct. 1856.
(c) Entire issue by Danforth, Wright & Co., New York & Philad^{a}.
(d) Arrangement of issue: #1 (A and B), #2 (A) and #3 (A). Also #5 (A, B and C) and #10 (A).

BROWNVILLE

(9) $1.00 THE BROWNVILLE HOTEL COMPANY, Brownville, N.T.
(L) Man standing holds flag (C) Folded flag in shape of emblem at top; tiny train at bottom (R) Steamship and large figure "1". Letter "A." (scrip)

(10) $2.00 THE BROWNVILLE HOTEL COMPANY, Brownville, N.T.
(L) Female on deer (C) Dog and safe at top; tiny steamboat at bottom (R) Lady seated, holding scythe. Letter "A" (scrip)

(11) $5.00 THE BROWNVILLE HOTEL COMPANY, Brownville, N.T.
(L) Farm girl standing near 2 cows (R) Seated female holding sheaf of grain, also a large "V." Letter "A". (scrip)

(a) Entire issue has printed date 185__, balance written in.
(b) Written-in portion of date Seen Albany were "Nov. 5, 1857."
(c) Entire issue by "Furnas & Longdon Print, Brownville, N.T."
(d) Entire issue has "Six Thousand Dollars Issued" printed in upper margin
(e) Entire issue has "Will Pay ____ Dollars to John McPherson, or Bearer, One Year After Date, With Twenty Per Cent Per Annum."
(f) Entire issued lithographed on yellow-tan paper

THE NEMAHA VALLEY BANK 1st Issue
All those described show "Brownville, Nebraska" except No. 12 which shows "Brownville, Territory of Nebraska"

BROWNVILLE

(12.) $1.00 THE NEMAHA VALLEY BANK, Brownville, Territory of Nebraska. (L) Signing of Declaration of Independence. (C) Female head (R) Beaver at work. Large ONE in light brown overprint in lower center. Letter "A". Wismer No. 6.

(13.) $2.00 THE NEMAHA VALLEY BANK, Brownville, Nebraska. (L) Indians Killing buffalo and young girl directly above it (C) and (R) Group of people hailing train. Large TWO in light brown overprint in lower center. Letter "A". Wismer No. 8

(14.) $3.00 THE NEMAHA VALLEY BANK, Brownville, Nebraska. (L) Horses drinking at trough (C) Portrait of girl (R) Portrait of Millard Fillmore. Large figure '3' in light brown overprint at both right and left of lower center. Letter "A" Wismer No. 10.

(15.) $5.00 THE NEMAHA VALLEY BANK, Brownville, Nebraska. (L) Portrait of Henry Clay (C) Small vignettes of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Adams and Monroe in V-shaped design (R) Portrait of Daniel Webster. Large numeral 'V' in light brown overprint at both right and left of lower center. No plate letter. Wismer No. 11.

BROWNVILLE

(16.) $10.00 THE NEMAHA VALLEY BANK, Brownville, Nebraska.
(L) Boys stopping runaway horse. (C) Female portrait
(R) Portrait of Millard Fillmore. Large TEN in light brown overprint in lower center. Letter "A". Wismer No. 13.

(a) Entire issue has printed date 18—, balance written in.
(b) Written-in portion of date seen in a variety of dates from Nov 10, 1856 to July 20, 1857.
(c) Entire issue by "Toppan, Carpenter & Co, Philad.a & New York."
(d) Possible arrangement of issue: $1 (A), $2 (A), $3 (A) and $10 (A), with $5 issued separately without use of a plate letter.

1 - A L - A
1 - B 2 - A
1 - C 10 - A
2 - A

BROWNVILLE: THE NEMAHA VALLEY BANK, 2nd Issue

(16.) $1.00 (L) Farmer seated eating lunch, wife standing near. (C) Small female head (R) Indian couple near canoe and tent, man smoking long stemmed pipe. A light tan lathework across upper center. Letter "A".
Wismer No. 7

(17.) $2.00 (L) Indian female seated (C) Farm scene, man on hayrack near barn, etc. (R) Seated female with book and pen. Large horizontal (lazy) figure '2' in reddish-brown in lower center. Letter "A."
Wismer No. 9

(18.) $3.00 No description available; existence not verified.
(19) $5.00 No description available; existence not verified
Wismer No. 12
(20) $10.00 No description available; existence not verified
Wismer No. 14

(a.) $1.00 and $2.00 have printed date 185—, balance written in
(b.) Written-in portion of date seen were Oct. 1, 1859 or July 3, 1856
(c.) $1.00 and $2.00 by "Wellstood, Hay & Whiting, New York & Chicago"

DAKOTA CITY

THE BANK OF DAKOTA, DAKOTA CITY, NEBRASKA

(21.) $1.00 (L) Indian family on cliff, overlooking city (C) Large figure '1' on reddish-brown die. (R) Female portrait at top and smoke-belching locomotive at bottom. — — over-print on lower center made up of words "One Dollar" in minute form. Letter "A." Wismer No. 15.

(22.) $1.00 Same, but with Letter "B."

(23.) $2.00 (L) Hunter loading gun with ramrod. (C) Indian family watching train cross prairie, same as No. — — — (R) Portrait of Lewis Cass. Letter "A." Wismer No. 16

(24.) $5.00 (L) Farm maiden with pail (C) Hunter shooting at deer jumping stream. (R.) Indian mother and child. Large FIVE in brown overprint in lower center Letter "A." Wismer No. 17.

(a.) Entire issue has printed date 18—. No specimens seen had written-in completed dates.
(b.) Entire issue by "Danforth, Wright & Co., New York & Philad^a.
(c.) Entire issue has blue printed serial numbers.
(d.) Arrangement of issue: $1 (A and B); $2 (A) and $5 (A.)

DE SOTO

TREASURER OF DE SOTO CITY (CITY SCRIP)

#

25) $2.00 (amount written in). Dated November 3, 1862 (185 – printed, balance written in and figure '5' crossed out). No vignettes or printer's imprint. On thin, gray paper. Signed by C.C. Davis, Mayor, and H.C. Astetter, Recorder. No plate letters.

DE SOTO

3 THE BANK OF DE SOTO, DE SOTO, NEBRASKA.

$1.00 (L) Two Indian men and Indian maiden near tent overlooking cliff. (C) Farm girl with rake holding child; blacksmith resting on anvil and farmer with scythe. (R) Portrait of Daniel Webster. Large ONE in reddish-brown overprint in lower center. Baldwin, Bald & Cousland, New York, and Bald, Cousland & Co, Philad^a. Dated [redacted]." May 1, 1859 (185- printed, balance written in). Letter "A" Wismer No. 18

$1.00 Same, but with Letter "B"

$1.00 Same, but with "Redeemable at No. 90 Wall St., N.Y." printed vertically in red ink at left. Letter "A." Wismer No. 19.

$1.00 Same, but with Letter "B."

$1.00 Same, but with "Bought at 90 Wall Street, at 1 Per Cent Discount," over printed vertically in blue ink at left. Letter "A." Wismer No. 20.

$1.00 Same, but with Letter "B."

DE 1.1a 18..

DESOTO

$1.00 Same, but with (1) "Reddemable at No. 68 Wall Street, New York", engraved at left (2) Large ONE in GREEN overprint in lower center and ~~with~~ (3) with printed date, June 2, 1862. Letter "A". Wismer No. 21

$1.00 Same, but with Letter "B." DE 1.1b 18..

$1.00 Same, but ~~with~~ (1) with printed date, Oct. 1st, 1863 and by (2) American Bank Note Co., New York. Letter "A." Wismer No. 22

$1.00 Same, but with Letter "B."

$2.00 (L) Railroad train in oval vignette (C) Large Steamboat "DeSoto." (R) Seated female with sickle in hand Large TWO in GREEN overprint in lower center. "Redeemable" No 68, Wall Street, New York" engraved along top margin Baldwin, Bald & Cousland, New York, and Bald, Cousland & Co., Philad^a. ~~Bald~~ Printed date, June 2, 1863. Letter "A". Wismer No.s 23 & 24. DE 1.2a 18..

$2.00 Same, but with ~~[illegible]~~ "[illegible]" ~~[illegible]~~ (1) printed date Oct. 1st. 1863 and by (2) American Bank Note Co., New York. Letter "A" Wismer No. 25

DE SOTO

$3.00 (L) Partly undraped female in front of combined urban and rural scene. (C) Boy with hayfork leading ox-drawn load of hay. Also tiny oval vignette showing Indian drawing arrow from holder (R) Seated girl shielding her eyes with hand Large THREE in reddish-brown overprint in lower center. "Baldwin, Bald & Cousland, New York," and "Bald, Cousland & Co., Philad^a." Dated May 1, 1859 (or Apr. 15, 1859) (185— printed, balance written in). Letter "A." Wismer No. 26.

$3.00 Same, but with "Redeemable at No. 90 Wall St., N.Y." printed vertically ~~engraved~~ at left. Letter "A."
PRINTED VERTICALLY IN RED INK

$3.00 Same, but with "Bought at 90 Wall Street, at 1 Per Cent Discount", printed vertically IN BLUE INK at left. Letter "A."

$3.00 Same, but with (1) "Redeemable at No. 68 Wall Street, New York engraved in oval at left." (2) Large THREE in ~~green~~ GREEN overprint in lower center and (3) Printed date June 2, 1862. Also shows "ABCo" at upper right. Letter "A". Wismer No. 28

DE SOTO

$3.00 Same, but with (1) Printed date, Oct. 1st, 1863, and (2) "American Bank Note Co., New York." Letter "A." Wismer No. 27

$5.00 Same, (L) Railroad train in oval (C) Steamboat "DeSoto." (R) Seated female with sickle in hand, all identical to $2 notes of this issue. Large FIVE in reddish-brown overprint in lower center. Baldwin, Bald & Cousland, New York, and Bald, Cousland & Co., Philad. Dated May 1, 1859 (185— printed, balance written in). Letter "A." Wismer No. 29.

Wismer No. 29

Probable arrangement of this issue was: $1 (A and B), $3 (A) and $5 (A) in EACH THREE the 1859 SERIES; ~~$2 (A)~~ ~~and $3 (A)~~ and $1 (A and B), $2 (A) and $3 (A) in both 1862 and 1863 SERIES. Wismer showed two $2 EACH ~~[illegible]~~ dated 1862 ~~[illegible]~~, with and without "Redeemable at No. 68 Wall Street, New York," but ~~this~~ research has ~~been~~ proven THIS incorrect, inasmuch as All $2 notes of 1862 have this inscription.

DE SOTO

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, DE SOTO, NEBRASKA

$1.00 (L) Farm wife and child opening gate for cattle (C) Portrait of Miss Inez Coleman, daughter of Dr. James B. Coleman of Trenton, N.J. (R) Two beehives. Overprint in lower center made up of ~~minute~~ many words "One Dollar" and figure '1' in minute form; also large figure '1' directly above, both in GREEN. National Bank Note Company. Printed date, Dec. 12, 1860. Letter "A" Wismer No. 30

$1.00 Same, but with Letter "B".

$1.00 Same, but with overprint in lower center and large figure '1' both in ORANGE. Letter "A," Wismer No. 31.
DE 2. 1a (orange)

$1.00 Same, but with Letter "B," DE 2. 1b (orange)

$2.00 (L) Seated female holds small sickle in extended arm. (C) Farm scene, including boy seated on horse in front of barn door, where 2 men stand, also child, farm animals and lady in background. (R) Female portrait. Overprint in lower center made up of words "Two Dollars" and figure '2'

separate and very limited issue of $5 (A), in both green and orange overprints.

in minute form, in GREEN. National Bank Note Company. Printed date, Dec. 12, 1860. Letter "A." Wismer No. 32

$2.00 Same, but with (1) overprint in lower center in ORANGE and (2) with word 'Nebraska' at upper right margin, not beneath word 'De Soto' in lower center. Letter "A". Wismer No. 33.

DE-24

Corn Exch

$3.00 (L) Basket filled with ears of corn. (C) Man and boy herding sheep and cattle, as couple looks on. (R) Female holding flowers. Overprint in lower center made up of words, "Three Dollars" and figure '3' in minute form, in GREEN. Nat'l Bank Note Company. Printed date, Dec 12, 1860. Letter "A" Wismer No. 34.

DE-25

Orange

$3.00 Same, but with overprint in lower center in ORANGE. Letter "A" Wismer No. 35.

$5.00 All vignettes are identical to those on $3 denomination of this series, Figure '5' in upper right corner and 'V' in upper left corner. Large Overprint in lower center, in GREEN. Wismer No. 36

$5.00 Same, but with overprint in ORANGE. Wismer No. 37

(a) Entire issue has printed date, Dec. 12, 1860.
(b) " " by National Bank Note Company.
(c) Probable arrangement of issue: $1 (A and B), $2 (A) and $3 (A), with

DE SOTO

THE WAUBEEK BANK, DE SOTO, NEBRASKA

$1.00 (L) Female holding bouquet (C) Seated farmer in foreground, others working field in background. (R) Indian on ledge overlooking city. Letter "A". Wismer No. 38.

(29)

$2.00 (L) Two girls carrying grain. (C) Sailor and ship at left of shield, man with pick at right thereof. (R) Indian girl looking up at white girl with flag and shield. Letter "A" Wismer No. 39.

(30)

$3.00 (L) Portrait of Daniel Webster (C) 2 females seated on either side of shield, below which is inscription, "Prosperity & Liberty. (R) Female holding divider. Letter "A" Wismer No. 40.

(31)

$5.00 (L) Portrait of Henry Clay (C) Large steamboat in center, smaller ones in background (R) Portrait of George Washington. Letter "A." Wismer No. 41.

(32)

(a) Entire issue has May 1, 1857 date (1857 printed, balance written in.)

(b) Entire issue by "Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York and New England Bank Note Co., Boston

(c) Entire issue has denomination in large reddish-orange letters over-print, penetrating, in lower center, such as ONE on the $1, TWO on the $2, etc

DE SOTO

(d.) Arrangement of issue; #1 (A); #2 (A); #3 (A) and $5 (A)

(e) This bank failed and remainder of outstanding notes were altered into others, including: Belvidere Bank of Belvidere, N.J.; Railroad Bank of Decatur, Ill.; Peoples Bank of New York City; Vermont Bank of Montpelier, Vt.; Traders Bank of Providence, R.I.; ~~and~~ Newport, R.I.; and Boston, Mass.; Granite Bank of Boston, Mass. and State Bank of Boston, Mass.

CIO

DCWISMER

FLORENCE (now part of Omaha)

THE BANK OF FLORENCE, FLORENCE, NEBRASKA

$1.00 (L) Indian with bow and tomahawk (C) Wm. Penn and Indians (R) Female portrait. Letter "A" Wismer No. 42

$2.00 (L) Seated Indian princess holding spear and shield (C) Seated Indian overlooking city and bay (R) Eagle with shield and streamer reading, "E Pluribus Unum." Letter "A." Wismer No. 43.

$3.00 (L) Portrait of female with shawl on head (C) Farmer feeding horse; man working on barrel, as child and dog watch (R) Barnyard scene of chickens, etc. Letter "A." Wismer No. 44.

$5.00 (L) Beavers at work (C) Two men at right of large pictoral scroll, 4 Indians at left, farmer and horsemen in background. Letter "A" Wismer No 45

(a.) Entire issue has printed date 18— Specimens seen had written in date of Aug. 1, 1856.

(b) Entire issue by "Toppan, Carpenter & Co., New York & Philad^a."

(c.) Entire issue has its denomination in large light brown letter in overprint, penetrating, in lower center (in upper center on $3), such as ONE on the $1; TWO on the $2, etc.

NEBRASKA CITY

McCANN & METCALF, BANKERS, Nebraska City, N.T.

$1.00 (L) Man standing holds sheaf of grain (C) Spread eagle (R) Dog, safe and large figure '1'. Printed date, May 30, 1861. No imprint. Reads, "Will Pay to the Bearer, On Demand, FIVE DOLLARS, in MISSOURI CURRENCY, when five of these Checks are presented."

* 25¢ BEUTER & Co. [Nebraska City] No State or city imprint (L) Indian maiden standing, white female seated (R) Dog in front of safe. Not dated. Reads, "Good for Twenty-Five Cents in Merchandise." Written signature only of "Beuter & Co." By "News Print (Nebraska City). Small fractional currency size scrip

* 50¢ D. WHITINGER, [Nebraska City] No State or city imprint (L) same as ~~the~~ previous note (R) same as previous note Not dated Reads, "Good for Fifty Cents in Merchandise. Written signature only of "D. Whitinger." By News Print (Nebraska City) Same size as previous note

* These two notes are in the Nebraska State Historical Society Collection, a gift of Julian Metcalf, pioneer Nebraska banker, 1857–1922. Their identity as Nebraska City notes is verified by Mr. Metcalf's son Horace, ~~dated~~ in a letter from Los Angeles, Cal dated Oct 22 1933 to the Nebraska State Historical Society at Lincoln, and in their possession.

NEBRASKA CITY

THE PLATTE VALLEY BANK

$1.00 (L) Hunter with gun and dog (C) Pilgrims landing on shore being greeted by Indians (R) Portrait of Millard Fillmore. Letter "A." Wismer No. 46

$1.00 Same, but with Letter "B."

$2.00 (L) Indian hunting buffalo (C) Portrait of Indian Princess (R) Man with team of oxen, ~~boy, etc~~ children watching, etc. Letter "A." Wismer No. 47

$3.00 No description available; existence not verified

$5.00 No description available; existence not verified.

$10.00 (L) Seated Indian on cliff (C) Train and cars rounding bend in upper center. (R) Portrait of Henry Clay. Letter A. Large letters TEN in lower center, brown overprint.

(a) ~~Date~~ Notes described above all have printed date 18—, balance written in.

(b) Written-in portion of dates on specimens seen were Oct 4, 1857 and Oct. 1, 1858.

(c) Described notes all by Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Phila & New York

Described notes all (d) have ~~Large~~ LARGE Denomination spelled out in light brown letters, penetrating, and overprint in lower center (except 82, which has the figure "21")

(e) Possible arrangement of issue; $1 (A and B); $2 (A) and $10 (A), if no $3 or $5 ~~are~~ were issued, both to right & left of center.

NEMAHA CITY

C. E. L. HOLMES

$5.00, Nemaha City, N.T. (L) Seated female near sheaf of grain. (C) Tiny dog near lower margin (R) Indian with gun, overlooking cliff. Dated 185— (printed). Large FIVE in light brown overprint in center. printed on yellow paper. Dated, 185_ (printed) By "Furnas & Longdon Print, Brownville, N.T." In lower margin shows "Holders of these bills secured by Trust Deed of the Mill and Fixtures at Nemaha, City Landing" Also, in upper margin, shows "One Thousand Dollars Issued"

OMAHA

THE BANK OF NEBRASKA, Omaha City (FIRST ISSUE)

$1.00 (L) Indians on horseback spearing buffalo (R) Female portrait and large figure "1" in orange almost full length of note. Letter "A." Wismer No. 49

$1.00. Same, but with Letter "B."

$2.00 (L) Farmer feeding pigs (C) Large figure "2" in orange almost full length of note (R) Female portrait identical to above $1 note.

$5.00 (L) 2 Indians viewing portrait of Washington held by soldier and female with spear (C) Large figure "5" in orange almost full length of note, (R) Same female portrait as on above $1 and $2 notes.

(a) THIS ENTIRE First issue has printed date, 18 —, balance written in
(b) Written-in portion of date seen, were Aug. 1, 1856.
(c) First issue by "Toppan, Carpenter & Co., New York & Philad."
(d) Arrangement of issue $1 (A and B) $2 (A) and $5 (no letter.)

OMAHA

THE BANK OF NEBRASKA, Omaha City (SECOND ISSUE)

$1.00 (L) Partly undraped female in front of both urban and rural scene, same as on $3 Bank of DeSoto notes (C) Half length portrait of female with sheaf and sickle (R) Portrait of Daniel Webster. Large ONE in reddish-brown overprint in lower center. Letter "A" Wismer No. 48

$2.00 (L) Man on horseback (C) Indian and Indian maiden on cliff overlooking city. (R) Seated Indian holding battleaxe. Large TWO in reddish-brown overprint in lower center. Letter "A." Wismer No. 50

$5.00 No description available; existence not verified.

$10.00 No description available; existence not verified.

(a.) Notes described above have printed date 18—, balance written in.
(b.) Written in portions of dates ~~seen were~~ of specimens seen were Feb 1, 1858.
(c.) Described notes by "Bald, Cousland & Co, Philada & New York."
(d.) Arrangement of issue: unknown.

OMAHA (continued)

THE BROWNVILLE BANK AND LAND COMPANY,

$1.00 No description available; existence not verified
Wismer No. 51

$2.00 No description available, existence not verified
Wismer No. 52

$3.00 (L) Man with axe standing near log (C) Steamboat on river, near shore and city (R) Two cherubs grouped around large figure 3. Entire note in RED lathework, also ~~THREE~~ in large letters THREE in lower center outlined in RED. Letter "A" Wismer No. 53

$3.00 Same, but with entire note in GREEN lathework. also THREE in lower center outlined in GREEN. Letter "A."
Wismer No. 54

$3.00 Same, but with entire note in BROWN lathework, also THREE in lower center outlined in BROWN. Letter "A"
Wismer No. 55

$3.00 Same, but with entire note in YELLOW-ORANGE lathework, also THREE in lower center outlined in YELLOW-ORANGE. Letter "A"

$3.00 Same, but with entire note devoid of lathework, and without word THREE in lower center. Letter "A."

OMAHA

THE BROWNVILLE BANK AND LAND COMPANY (continued)

$5.00 (L) Father holds child on Knee, as wife and son watch (C) Group of people on raft, also man in rowboat nearby (R) Two females, one standing, one seated holding sheaf and sickle. Entire note in RED lathework, also large letters FIVE in lower center outlined in RED. Letter "A." Wismer No. 59.

$5.00 Same, but with Letter "B"

$5.00 Same, but with entire note in GREEN lathework, also FIVE outlined in GREEN. Letter "A" Wismer No. 58

$5.00 Same, but with Letter "B."

$5.00 Same, but with entire note in BROWN lathework, also FIVE outlined in BROWN. Letter "A." - Wismer No. 56

$5.00 Same, but with Letter "B"

$5.00 Same, but with entire note in YELLOW-ORANGE lathework also FIVE outlined in YELLOW-ORANGE Letter "A." Wismer No. 57.

$5.00 Same, but with Letter "B."

$5.00 Same, but with entire note devoid of lathework, and without word FIVE in lower center. Letter "A." -Wismer No. 60.

$5.00 - Same, but with Letter "B."

OMAHA

THE BROWNVILLE BANK AND LAND COMPANY (continued

$10.00 (L) and (C) Harvesting scene of 5 men at work, loading cradling and binding grain, as man on horseback watches. (R) Seated female holding shield. Entire Note in RED lathework also large letters TEN in lower center outlined in RED. Letter A

$10.00 Same, but with GREEN lathework, also TEN in lower center outlined in GREEN Letter "A".
Wismer No. 62

$10.00 Same, but with BROWN lathework, also TEN in lower center outlined in BROWN. Letter "A."
Wismer No. 61.

$10.00 Same, but with YELLOW-ORANGE lathework, also TEN in lower center outlined in YELLOW-ORANGE. Letter "A."

$10.00 Same, but entire note devoid of lathework and without word TEN in lower center. Letter "A."

(a) Entire issue has printed date, September 1st, 1857.
(b) Entire issue by Danforth, Wright & Co., New York & Philada.
(c) Each of the five overprint varieties issued in this arrangement, $3 (A); $5 (A) and (B) and $10 (A)

OMAHA

~~$2.00~~ THE NEBRASKA VALLEY BANK

$2.00 No description available, existence not verified.
Wismer No. 63

THE WESTERN EXCHANGE & LAND COMPANY

$1.00 (L) Man carrying figure '1' larger than himself (C) Seated female holds large U.S. silver dollar, reverse side showing. Large ONE in light brown overprint in lower center. ~~Date~~ Printed date 185-, written-in portion illegible on specimen seen. Wellstood, Hay & Whiting, New York & Chicago. Letter "A"

$1.00 Same, but with Letter "B."

OMAHA

#1907
A

THE OMAHA AND CHICAGO BANK

$1.00 (L) Female seated (C) Large steamboat named "Omaha" in foreground; other steamboats in background (R) Female leaning on cornucopia. Red overprint in lower center of ONE - 1 - ONE in large letters. By American Bank Note Co. of New York. Dated May 1, 1861 (?) Letter "A". Wismer No. 64

$1.00 Same, but with Letter "B".

$2.00 No description available, existence not verified.

$2.00 No description available, existence not verified.

$5.00 No description available, existence not verified.

$5.00 No description available, existence not verified.

$10.00 No description available, existence not verified.

OMAHA

THE OMAHA CITY BANK AND LAND COMPANY

$1.00 (L) Man standing holds large scythe. (C) Indians with bows looks down from cliff where animals graze (R) Girl fondling rabbits. Large letters ONE in lower center Letter "A." Wismer No. 65

$1.00 Same, but with Letter "B".

$2.00 (L) Girl holding chickens. (C) Two men standing in front of granary, one with bag of grain; black and white horses nearby. (R) Female holding bouquet. Large letters TWO in lower center. Letter "A". Wismer No. 66.

$5.00 (L) Portrait of James Buchanan (C) Large steamboat in foreground, smaller ones in background. (R) Female with long curls. Large letters FIVE in upper center. Letter "A." Wismer No. 67.

(a) Entire issue has printed date 18—, balance written in.
(b) Written-in portions of date seen were from Jan. 16, 1858 to Sept 1, 1860.
(c) Entire issue by American Bank Note Company, New York. Jocelyn, Walsh & Co.
(d) Entire issue has over-all reddish-orange lathework ground.

OM-54 $5.00 (L) Portrait of Daniel Webster (C) Steamboat sidewheeler "Omaha" (R) Portrait of Franklin Pierce. FIVE in large letters in red-brown overprint, lower center. Letter "A". Printed date 185—, balance written in. Written-in date, Nov. 1, 1855. Pen and ink serial numbers. A Nebraska-Iowa issue, same remarks as for OM-45. (~~Wis~~

OM-55 $5.00 Same, except has written-in date of Aug. 1, 1856. An Iowa-Nebraska issue, same remarks as for OM-46. (Wismer No. 74.)

OM-56 $5.00 Same, except has (1) printed date of Nov. 2, 1857 (2) blue printed serial numbers and (3) printed words "Deposited by Bishop Hill Colony." An Illinois-Nebraska issue, same remarks as for OM-47. (Wismer No. ~~73~~ 73.)

OM-48 $2.00 (L) Portrait of Lewis Cass (C) Indian with spear in one hand and holding white horse with other, watches train crossing prairie in the distance. (R) Indian reclining in front of tent, TWO in large letters, in red-brown overprint, lower center. LETTER "A" Printed date 185___; balance written in. Written-in date, Nov. 1. 1855. Pen & ink serial numbers. A Nebraska-Iowa issue, same remarks as for OM-45.

OM-49 $2.00, same, except has written-in date of Aug 1, 1856. An Iowa-Nebraska issue, same remarks as for OM-46.

OM-50 $2.00, same, except has (1) printed date of Nov. 2, 1857 (2) blue printed serial numbers and (3) printed words "Deposited by Bishop Hill Colony." An Illinois-Nebraska issue, same remarks as for OM-47. (Wismer No. 70.)

OM-51. $3.00 (I) Portrait of Lafayette (C) Indian on horseback attacking buffalo with bow and arrow. (R) Farm girl ~~resting arm~~ standing at well, resting arm on water bucket. THREE in large letters, in red-brown overprint, upper center. Letter "A". Printed date 185—, balance written in. Written-in date Nov. 1, 1855. Pen and ink serial numbers. A Nebraska-Iowa issue, same remarks as for OM-45. (Wismer No. 71).

OM-52. $3.00. Same, except has written-in date of Aug. 1, 1856. An Iowa-Nebraska issue, same remarks as for OM-46.

OM-53. $3.00 Same except has (1) printed date of Nov. 2, 1857 (2) blue printed serial numbers and (3) printed words "Deposited by Bishop Hill Colony." An Illinois-Nebraska issue, same remarks as for OM-47. (Wismer No. 72)

1845-49
1849-50

T

GEORGE WAS[redacted]NG

USEFUL INFORMATION

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Cubic Measure.

1728 cu. in.____1 cu. ft.
27 cu. ft.____1 cu. yd.
128 cu. ft.____1 cord
1 cu. yd.___1 load of earth, etc.
24¾ cu. ft.____1 perch
Note. A cord of wood is a pile 8 ft. long, 4 ft. wide and 4 ft. high.

A perch of stone varies in different parts of the country, but is usually considered as 1 rd. long, 1 ft. high and 1½ ft. thick.

Avoirdupois Weight

16 ounces make___1 pound
100 lbs. make____1 cwt.
2000 pounds make___1 ton
24 grains_ 1 pennyweight

Troy Weight

20 pennyweight___1 ounce
12 ounces_____1 pound

Apothecaries' Weight

20 grains make___1 scruple
3 scruples make___1 dram
8 drams make___1 ounce
12 ounces make___1 pound

Miscellaneous Weights

1 keg of nails____100 lbs.
1 bbl. of salt____280 lbs.
1 bbl. of Flour____196 lbs.
1 bbl. of Pork or Beef weighs____200 lbs.
1 firkin of Butter___56 lbs.

Square Measure.

144 sq. in. make___1 sq. ft.
9 sq. ft. make____1 sq. yd.
30¼ sq. yds.____1 sq. rod
160 sq. rods_____1 acre
640 acres___1 sq. mile, or 1 section
36 sq. miles____1 township

Miscellaneous Cubic Measure.

231 cu. in. make___1 gallon
2150 cu. in.____1 bushel
40 cu. ft.____1 ton shipping

Dry Measure.

2 pints make_____1 quart
8 quarts make_____1 peck
4 pecks make_____1 bushel

Liquid Measure

4 gills make_____1 pint
2 pints make_____1 quart
4 quarts make_____1 gallon
31½ gallons_____1 barrel
2 barrels, or 63 gallons, make_____1 hogshead

Miscellaneous Measures.

12 units make_____1 dozen
12 dozen make_____1 gross
12 gross____1 great gross
20 units make_____1 score

Miscellaneous Long Measure

4 inches make_____1 hand
6 feet make_____1 fathom
120 fathoms_____1 cable length
1152 miles, nearly___1 knot

Surveyor's Long Measure

7.92 inches make___1 link
25 links make_____1 rod
4 rods or 100 links_1 chain
80 chains_____1 mile

Long Measure.

12 inches make_____1 foot
3 feet make_____1 yard
5½ yds or 16½ ft. make 1 rod, pole or perch
320 rods, or 1760 yds. make_____1 mile
8 furlongs make___1 mile
40 rods make___1 furlong
69 1-6 miles_____1 degree

Paper Measure.

24 sheets make_____1 quire
20 quires make_____1 ream
2 reams make_____1 bundle
5 bundles make_____1 bale
1 bale contains 10 quires or 480 sheets.
480 sheets_____1 ream
For convenience in counting, 500 sheets are more often called a ream and the word quire is used only for the folded newspaper.

Measure of Time.

60 seconds make___minute
60 minutes_____hour
24 hours_____day
7 days_____1 week
30 days_____1 commercial month
12 months_____1 year
360 days 1 commercial yr.
365 days___1 common year
366 days_____1 leap year
100 years_____1 century

United States Money.

10 mills make_____1 cent
10 cents_____1 dime
10 dimes_____1 dollar
10 dollars_____1 eagle

English Money.

4 farthings_____1 penny
12 pence_____1 shilling
20 shillings___1 pound, Sterling

BIG 10

COMPOSITION BOOK

Name_____ Grade_____

A PRODUCT OF Westab DAYTON 2, OHIO

Western Reserve - Ill.

$1 1/4 - Exchange Bank, Albion - 11-5-62
Amer. Bk Note Co

$10. - Chgo - Alton & St Louis R.R.
Bloomington
?

5¢, 10¢, 50¢, S H Freeland - 11-24-62
Alt 2 x 3"
No IMPRINT

$2 Bank of Carmi - 1858
Danforth etc.

25 City of E. St. Louis - 7/17/78

25¢; 50¢, Bk. of Edwardsville - signed
9-1-1818 - Peter Snodgrass, Cashr

5¢; 10¢: 25¢: 50¢, Thomas Lang & Stephenson
County Bank - FREEPORT - NO DATE

$2 Ohio River Bank - Golconda 18 —

? $2 Garden State Bank, Hutsonville
No IMPRINT. 7-1-1859

$1, $2, $3 Bank of Illinois, Jackson
A-B-A-A
$10 - A Exporting Mining & Mfg Co. 18 —

$1 Bank of Naperville - 4-7-1859
(C)

$1 Humboldt Bank 7-28-1860 - A B C

$3 Central Bank, Peoria, 11-15-1852
A

$10 American Exch Bank, Raleigh 10-2-59 ?
-B
Danforth Wright & Co New York & Phila

$1 State Stock Bank, St. Johns,
Amer Bank Note Co. 4-2-1860
4-2-1860

$5
$2 Bank of Illinois Shawneetown Town
-B

9-June 1840?

$50, $100 — " " "
A A

all blank specimen

Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. Phila., NY.

TEXAS

& $20 - 4-18-62

$5 County of Jasper Texas light blue paper

6% Int $5.00 — 3-29-62 - no. town given

8% Int.

also $1 & $2.50 - ↑ same but not on ruled paper.

& $10 — brown paper

3-6-1862 brown

Corp of AUSTIN in green TEXAS | 8-5-61 dated Sept 1861

25¢

137
167
304

Utah

50¢ yellow - B-332 -
Jan 1, 1896?
Store House
1.00 salmon - B-546 -
Jan 1 - 1896

7-1-95 5¢ green - made
9-30-93 10¢ green - made
7-1-95 10¢ pink - meat
7 25¢ green - made
7-1-95 50¢ green - made

- Store House
Scrip - Tithing
Scrip.

$1 S.L. City Natl Bk - Bing. Canyon
#15 - C - red overprint - green back
in red - only figure 1 in red - No lacework
at bottom

$1 Des. Cur. Assn - A - lite gray

$2 " " " = B

$5 " " " = A - weight blue

PHOTO

Lymans Protection on

$2 Rockwell & Co's Bank

Elkhorn Wis.

ABC

25¢

$100 Lord & Tucson

William

A.T.

SIXTH ISSUE

5 Cents - Rarity 4 - 1. Dated Jan. 1st, 1896
2. "— worth of Produce and Merchandise."
3. Approx. size,
4. BROWN printing on LIGHT GRAY paper.
5.
6. Serial number printed in —
7. Printed signature of Wm. B. Preston.

Same as above except:

10 Cents - Rarity 4 - 4. BLACK printing on DARK GRAY paper

25 Cents - Rarity 5 - 4. BROWN printing on TAN-YELLOW paper

50 Cents - Rarity 6 - 4. BLACK printing on YELLOW paper

$1.00 - Rarity 8. 3. Approx. size, 3 x 6."
4. BROWN printing on LIGHT GRAY paper.

$1.00 - Rarity 7 - 3. - Approx. size, 3 x 6."
4. BROWN printing on RED-TAN paper

$5.00 - Rarity 9 - 3. - Approx. size 3 x 6."
4. Color of printing and paper not Known.

$10.00 - Rarity 9. - 3 - Approx. size, 3 x 6."
4. BLUE printing on PINK paper.

paper not known.

SEVENTH ISSUE

U-	5 Cents - Rarity .	1. Dated Jul. 1, 1897
		2. "— worth of Produce and Merchandise Only."
		3. Approx. size,
		4. BROWN printing on LIGHT GRAY paper
		5.
		6. Red printed serial number
		7. Printed signature of Wm. B. Preston
		Same as above except:
U-	10 Cents Rarity .	4. BLACK printing on DARK GRAY paper
U-	25 Cents - Rarity	4. BROWN printing on TAN paper.
U-	50 Cents - Rarity	4. BLACK printing on

SIXTH ISSUE

5 Cents - Rarity 4. - 1. Dated Jan. 1st, 1896
2. "— worth of Produce and Merchandise."
3. Approx. size.
4. BROWN printing on LIGHT GRAY paper.
5.
6. Serial number printed in.
7. Printed signature of Wm. B. Preston

Same as above except:

10 Cents - Rarity 4 - 4. BLACK printing on DARK GRAY paper

25 Cents - Rarity 5 - 4. BROWN printing on TAN-YELLOW paper

50 Cents - Rarity 6 - 4. BLACK printing on YELLOW paper

$1.00 - Rarity 8. 3. Approx. size, 3 x 6."
4. BROWN printing on LIGHT GRAY paper.

$1.00 - Rarity 7 - 3. - Approx. size, 3 x 6."
4. BROWN printing on RED-TAN paper

$5.00 - Rarity 9 - 3. - Approx. size, 3 x 6."
4. Color of printing and paper not known.

$10.00 - Rarity 9. - 3. - Approx. size, 3 x 6."
4. BLUE printing on PINK paper.

paper not known

SEVENTH ISSUE

U- 5 Cents - Rarity . 1. Dated Jul. 1, 1897
2. "— worth of Produce and Merchandise Only."
3. Approx. size,
4. BROWN printing on LIGHT GRAY paper
5.
6. Red printed serial numb
7. Printed signature of Wm. B. Preston
Same as above except:

U- 10 Cents Rarity . 4. BLACK printing on DARK GRAY paper

U- 25 Cents - Rarity 4. BROWN printing on TAN paper.

U- 50 Cents - Rarity 4. BLACK printing on YELLOW paper.

U- 1.00 - Rarity { 3 Approx. size, 4. BROWN printing on RED-TAN paper

U- 5.00 - Rarity { 3. Approx. size, 4. Color of printing on paper not known

U- 10.00 - Rarity { 3. Approx. size 4. Color of printing on paper not known

EIGHTH ISSUE

5 Cents - Rarity 2 —

1. Dated Apr. 1st, 1898
2. "Good Only for Meat."
3. Approx. size.
4. RED printing on PINK paper.
5.
6. Serial number printed in red.
7. Printed signature of Wm. B. Preston

10-Cents - Rarity 2 — Same
25 Cents - Rarity 5 — Same
50 Cents - Rarity 6 — Same
1.00 - Rarity 7 — Same

NINTH ISSUE

5 Cents - Rarity 2 -

1. Dated Oct. 1st, 1898
2. "Good Only For Merchandise and Produce."
3. Approx. size.
4. BLUE printing on WHITE paper
5.
6. Serial number printed in blue
7. Printed Signature of Wm. B. Preston

10 Cents - Rarity 2 - Same

TENTH ISSUE

25 Cents-Rarity 5.

1. Dated Apr. 2, 1900
2. "Good Only For Merchandise and Produce."
3. Approx. size.
4. BROWN printing on TAN-YELLOW paper.
5.
6. Serial number printed in
7. Printed signature of Wm. B. Preston

ELEVENTH ISSUE

25 Cents - Rarity 5. -

1. Dated Apr. 18, 1900.
2. "Good Only For Merchandise and Produce."
3. Approx. size.
4. BROWN printing on TAN-YELLOW paper.
5.
6. Serial number printed in ____
7. Printed signature of Wm. B. Preston

TWELFTH ISSUE

5 Cents- Rarity 2.- 1. Dated Oct. 1st, 1906.
2. "Good Only For Merchandise and Produce."
3. Approx. size,
4. BLUE printing on WHITE paper
5.
6. Serial number printed in ——.
7. Printed signature of Wm. B. Preston

10 Cents- Rarity 4. Same
(most of this denomination are believed to have been destroyed).

$1.00- Rarity 7. [illegible]

REFERENCE TABLES

Avoirdupois Weight

(Used in weighing all articles except drugs, gold, silver and precious stones)

27-11/32 grains (gr.) = 1 dram (dr.)
16 drams (437½ grs.) = 1 ounce (oz.)
16 ounces (7000 grs.) = 1 pound (lb.)
25 pounds = 1 quarter (qr.)
4 quarters or 100 pounds = 1 hundredweight (cwt.)
2000 pounds or 20 hundredweight = 1 ton (T.)

NOTE:—The ton and hundredweight above given are those in common use in the United States.

2240 pounds = 1 long ton (L. T.)
13¼ cubic feet of air weighs 1 pound

NOTE:—The grain has the same value in the Avoirdupois, Apothecaries', and Troy systems.

Apothecaries' Weight

(Used in compounding medicines)

20 grains (gr.) = 1 scruple
3 scruples = 1 dram
8 drams (480 grs.) = 1 ounce
12 ounces (5760 grs.) = 1 pound

NOTE:—The pound and ounce have the same value as those of Troy Weight.

Troy Weight

(Used in weighing precious metals)

24 grains (gr.) = 1 pennyweight (dwt.)
20 pennyweights = 1 ounce (oz.)
12 ounces (5760 grains) = 1 pound (lb.)
1 carat (used for weighing precious stones) = 3.0865 grains

Linear Measure

1/12 inch = 1 line
12 inches = 1 foot (ft.)
3 feet = 1 yard (yd.)
5½ yards or 16½ feet = 1 rod (rd.) or pole
40 rods (660 feet) = 1 furlong (fur.)
320 rods (5280 feet or 8 furlongs) = 1 statute mile (m.)
3 miles = 1 league
6 feet = 1 fathom
120 fathoms = 1 cable-length
7½ cables = 1 statute mile
5280 feet = 1 statute mile
6080.2 feet = 1 geographical or nautical mile
1 geographical mile = 1.15155 statute mile
60 geographical miles = 1 degree longitude at equator
360 degrees = circumference of earth at equator

Square Measure

144 square inches = 1 square foot (sq. ft.)
9 square feet = 1 square yard (sq. yd.)
30¼ square yards or 272¼ square feet = 1 square rod or 1 perch
40 square rods = 1 rood (R.)
160 square rods = 1 acre (A.)
640 acres = 1 square mile (sq. mi.)

A square having an area of 1 acre, measures 208.71 feet on each side.

1 township = 36 sections each 1 mile square
1 section = 640 acres
¼ section = ½ mile square or 160 acres
⅛ section = ½ mile long and ¼ mile wide or 80 acres
1 acre = 4840 square yards
1 acre = a lot 208.71 feet square

Cubic Measure

1728 cubic inches (cu. in.) = 1 cubic foot (cu. ft.)
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (cu. yd.)
16 cubic feet = 1 cord foot of wood
128 cubic feet or 8 cord feet = 1 cord of wood

NOTE:—A cord of wood is equivalent to a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet high.

24¾ cubic feet = 1 perch (P.)

NOTE:—A perch of stone or brick is equivalent to a section 16½ feet long, 1½ feet wide, and 1 foot high. The unit is sometimes understood to mean 16½ cubic feet and sometimes 25 cubic feet.

40 cubic feet = 1 measurement ton, U. S. Shipping
42 cubic feet = 1 ton British Shipping
40 feet of round timber, or 50 feet of hewn timber = 1 ton or load

Multiplication Table

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Circular Measure

60 seconds (") = 1 minute (')
60 minutes = 1 degree (°)
90 degrees = 1 quadrant
360 degrees = 1 circumference

A degree of the earth's surface on a meridian equals approximately 69 miles.

Liquid Measure

4 gills (gi.) = 1 pint (pt.)
2 pints = 1 quart (qt.)
4 quarts = 1 gallon (gal.) (231 cu. in.)
31½ gallons = 1 barrel (bbl.)
2 barrels = 1 hogshead (hhd.)
1 cubic foot of water = 7.48 gallons
1 cubic foot of water weighs approximately 62½ pounds

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure

60 minims = 1 fluid dram
8 fluid drams = 1 fluid ounce
16 fluid ounces = 1 pint
8 pints = 1 gallon

Dry Measure

2 Pints (pt.) = 1 quart (qt.)
8 quarts = 1 peck (pk.)
4 pecks = 1 bushel (bu.)
1 bushel potatoes = 60 pounds
1 barrel flour = 196 pounds

Time Measure

60 seconds = 1 minute
60 minutes = 1 hour
24 hours = 1 day
7 days = 1 week
30 days = 1 calendar month
12 months = 1 year
365 days = 1 common year
366 days = 1 leap year
100 years = 1 century

Paper Measure

(Old measure, still in use for small papers)

24 sheets = 1 quire
20 quires = 1 ream
10 reams = 1 bale

(New measure, used for large papers)

25 sheets = 1 quire
20 quires = 1 standard ream

Miscellaneous

12 units = 1 dozen
12 dozen = 1 gross
12 gross = 1 great gross
20 units = 1 score
4 inches = 1 hand
Diameter of circle x 3.1416 = circumference
Circumference of circle x .3183 = diameter
Diameter of circle squared x .7854 = area
Atmospheric pressure is 14.7 lbs. per square inch at sea level.

$1.00 - F[illegible]

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No. W-3458 Ruled Wide and Marginal

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FROM HISTORY OF ELGIN, KANE CO., ILL. 1835 TO 1875, PUB. BY LORD & BRADFORD, 1875

1855 map of Elgin showing names & employments of subscribers shows.

M. C. TOWN, banker
Charles S. Clark, hardware merchant
C. A. Clark, cloth finisher
Edm'd Gifford, atty. & solicitor general land agent, notary public, commissioner for Iowa, etc.

Hanson & Ranson were in business from Feb. 1846 to Feb. 1847 in the bld'g. then standing on the northeast corner of Chicago St. & Douglas Ave. They were succeeded in the same bld'g by M. C. Town, who, after two years, removed to his new store opposite. Mr. Town engaged in the banking business in 1851, in which he continued until 1858, and embarked in it again in 1862.

In connection with this reference to banking, it may be proper to say that in 1855 Mr. O. Davidson opened a banking office in Mehan's (Meehan's?) wooden bld'g, near the Fox River R.R. He afterward purchased the corner

✓ 27-30 missing 77-84 missing
✓ 35-36 " 105-106 "
✓ 39-44 "
✓ 57-58 "

where the Home Natl Bank now is, and for a time did business in a wooden bldg. on that site. In 1860 he built the Bank block; in October, 1861, the Home Bank was organized, and in August, 1872, it was changed to Home Natl. Bank.

An "J. Gifford" is shown on war tax record of 1864 ($20) and E. Gifford ($360)

FROM "ELGIN AND SURROUNDINGS", 1897.
C. E. BOTSFORD, Publisher, Elgin

The Home Natl Bank was organized in May, 1872, with a paid up capital stock of $100,000. O. Davidson being the first President, and William Hintze, cashier. In July, 1890 the capital stock was increased to $150,000. and the block known as the Bordin block was purchased by the bank.

A. D. Gifford
Pgs 84-85

The Elgin City Banking Co. was organized on the 1st of August, 1870, with a capital stock of $25,000., the incorporators being B. F. Laurence, M. C. Town, Lyman Black, W. L. Pease, Dr. Joseph Tefft, A. B. Fish, S. S. Mann. Present officers (1891) are M. C. Town, Pres., John Newman, Vice Pres.; A. C. Hawkins, cashier. Cap. stock has been increased to $60,000.

The First Natl. Bank was established the 12th of June, 1865, the incorporators being B. F. Laurence, W. L. Pease, A. C. Fuller, J. S. Wilcox, W. T. Windiate, G. B. Delemater, M. C. Town. Present officers (1891) are M. C. Town Pres., A. C. Fuller V.P., H. D. Bosworth, 2nd V.P. Alfred ~~Cashier~~ Bosworth, cashier, A. C. Hawkins, asst. Cashr.

FROM ELGIN COURIER-NEWS CENTENNIAL EDITION, JUNE 15, 1935.

M. C. Town, storekeeper of pioneer days, engaged in the banking business in 1851, continuing for several years, again assuming it in 1862, with the firm of Laurence, Pease and Town. In 1855 Orlando Davidson

JULY 1963

opened a banking office in the Mehan bldg. near the Fox River. He afterward purchased the corner where the Elgin Tower now stands, where he continued the banking business. In 1860 he built the then Bank block and in Oct. 1861, the Home Bank was organized by him and in 1872 changed to the Home Natl. Bank.

The First Natl. Bank is the oldest of the three, organized June 12, 1865, succeeding the private banking firm of Lawrence, Pease and Town, who with A. C. Fuller, J. S. Wilcox, W. T. Windiate and G. B. Delmater were its incorporators. G. P. Lord & Alfred Bosworth were among its Presidents.

The old Elgin City Banking Co. affiliated with the old First Natl., was organized under a special charter granted in 1868, and among its earlier officers were John Newman Pres. Willis L. Black, V. Pres. and A. C. Hawkins Cashier. The First Natl. and the Elgin City Banking Co. occupied the same banking quarters from 1927 to March 29, 1934, and

were managed by the same directors. On the latter date the 2 banks consolidated, 65 years from the date, Mar. 29, 1869.

The Elgin Natl. Bank, next oldest, was organized by I. N. Seaman, incorporated April 26, 1892, with M. H. Thompson, Pres. Wm. Andrews, V. Pres.; Mr. Seaman, cashier & mgr. Original directors, besides the officers, were D. E. Wood, J. W. Seymour, M. C. Setzelman. The bank was first located at 152 E. Chicago St. and 2 years later moved to its present building, which was rebuilt in May, 1895.

The Union Natl. Bank is the youngest bank in Elgin, receiving articles of association on Jan. 25, 1904 and opening at its present location on April 29, 1904 when it received articles of incorporation. Its officers then were R. N. Botsford, Pres., A. L. Metzel and W. W. Sherwin, V. Pres.; J. E. Whitham, Cashr. These men, with Atty. J. A. Russell, C. L. Kohn, H. B. Willis and I. B. Hamlin, were directors.

The Home Natl. Bank was organized in May, 1872, with O. Davidson, as first Pres. and Wm. Hintze, cashier; its sister bank, Home Trust & Savings, organized in May, 1892. Both banks closed Jan. 12, 1932.

FROM ELGIN DAILY COURIER-NEWS, DEC. 10, 1952

In 1844 when Elgin was a busy, hustling little settlement of less than 1000 inhabitants, Demarcus (sometimes spelled De Marcus Clark opened a general store here.

The store of D. Clark & Co. kept general assortments of merchandise consisting of dry goods, groceries, crockery, hardware, boots and shoes, drugs, medicines, etc.

The store, during its period of development, was generally recognized as "the largest general store west of Chicago."

This was all taking place here only

nine years after James T. Gifford and his brother, Hezekiah, "became struck with the excellent site for a town" and "stepped off a claim."

It was during the period that "two stages a day were running through Elgin" and the "Western Christian became the town's first publication."

Demarcus Clark ran the business successfully. It grew and prospered despite "the epidemic of 1845," a couple of business crashes and the growing pains of a new community.

The son of Martin Clark of Rome, N.Y., Demarcus moved to Chicago, and then to Elgin. A brother, Jason A. Clark, worked in New York City for his father's brother, Ralph, who ran a wholesale business there.

Martin and Jason were the "Co." of the D. Clark & Co. in Elgin and provided financial backing for Demarcus to get a start in Elgin. The company also issued its own money

much of which a grandson, Edward Clark Jewett, 102 S. Porter St. now has in his possession.

In those days merchandising was a comparatively good business. People moving in to this area needed commodities to settle. The town was growing. Business, in most instances, was brisk.

But one problem hounded the merchant of those days, and that was; What was the means on monetary circulation.

The U.S. gov't. issued money, but there wasn't enough of it around these parts to carry on a business. A merchant could barter for his goods, take other merchandise in on trade, but that wasn't the entire idea of being in business.

About that time "wildcat" money sprang into being. A solid, substantial firm would issue paper money in the name of the firm. The money was negotiable

at the firm that issued it, but in many cases other persons would recognize

THE 'LOST' PERIOD IN ELGIN'S BANKING HISTORY
IS BELIEVED SOLVED

About five years ago the writer became aware of a "lost" or forgotten period in Elgin's ~~[illegible]~~ banking history.

At that time an early note issued by "The Bank of Elgin" was received from Glenn B. Smedley of Oak Park, a former V. Pres. of the A.N.A. It was dated [illegible] 1860 and was signed by F. Gifford, Cashier and [illegible], President. It was of the variety authorized and registered by the State, like ~~many~~ all there are before passage of National Currency Banking Act of 1863.

But upon referring to past Elgin Directories, historical articles in Elgin banking, the 1935 Centennial Edition [illegible] devoted to early banks and other sources not a word was mentioned concerning "The Bank of Elgin."

Evidently the early ~~[illegible]~~ compilers of Elgin history had let certain events transpire without properly recording them. There are two obvious reasons why this occurred, which, together, led a remarkably good job of consigning certain events into oblivion for a whole century. First, of course, was the fact that this lost period occurred just prior

to the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, all else was put aside OR neglected for four entire years, including any notes that may have been made on Elgin's banking history. Second the existing newspaper file of the 1859-1861 period on Elgin is virtually non-existent. ONLY

Thus, the two best possible sources of data have been closed to historians for these many years. Later accounts have merely re-stated the early incomplete banking record almost word for word verbatim.

But there was a BANK of Elgin. In fact if one wishes to be very technical, it can be said that there WAS NOT JUST ONE, BUT two firms, each known as The Bank of Elgin.

While there are still unknown portions of this early banking history, the available facts indicate the following to be an actual account of this "lost" or forgotten period, fitted into its proper place IN THE BANKING HISTORY OF ELGIN.

In 1855 Orlando Davidson, a son-in-law of James T. Gifford opened a banking office in Mehan's (Meehan's) wooden building near the Fox River Railroad. This corresponds to the present Chicago & Northwestern Ry. tracks in downtown Elgin.

The belief has been that

this location was that of J Mehan on Douglas Ave but he did not commence in the hardware trade until five years later or 1865. A John Mehan [illegible] a clothing store on the north side of Chicago Street, near the Fox River N.B. from 1850 to 1872, and this would place the [illegible] location near the South [illegible] on [illegible], this angle could not be definitely ascertained, however.

In 1856 or 1857 he purchased the corner (where the Elgin Town [illegible]) and continued his banking business there in the wooden building [illegible] there at the time.

Here it is [illegible] to digress to the BEGINNINGS of the early Town Bank in order to show how this path joined, on the history of The Bank of Elgin.

M. C. Town, a new early Elgin merchant, succeeded the Hanson & Rankin firm at the northeast corner of Chicago and Douglas in 1847. He built his own building in 1849 across the street, on the site of the present Union National Bank. (Many will recall his own on the later brick building, he built [illegible] M. C. Town 1879.) this was torn down in 1962 to make way for the new Union Bank building.

unfortunately, no photograph has survived of the original wooden building which housed Orlando Davidson's "Bank of Elgin" on the Square, according to Elgin renowned historical photographs.

In 1857 Mr. Town began in the banking business, and in which he continued until 1858 (ELMER GYLLECK). This is the first, or original Bank of Elgin. As was the custom it was also known by the owners name, the Town Bank or Town's Bank.

In 1858 Mr. Town decided to cast his lot elsewhere. He closed the bank and either sold out to or at least turned over his open accounts to Orlando Davidson's bank. The latter firm which to the best knowledge available was known only by this name, thus acquired the 'Bank of Elgin' title, the second such identical bank name in the town. Acquisition of Mr. Town's bank may well have been simultaneous with Mr. Davidson's move (IN THE LATE 1850's) to the location of the present Elgin Tower, for many years known as the Home Bank Building or the Borden Block. (IN PASSING HOW MANY KNOW THAT THE ELGIN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY WAS LOCATED ON THE 3RD NEW FLOOR OF THE BUILDING IN 1875?) In 1860 Davidson built a building for his bank. This was a 3 story brick structure but it did not extend to North Grove Ave or River Street, as it was then called a small [illegible] frame book store occupied this space. Available photographs indicate it was extensively remodelled on the west side at least as [illegible] windows were bricked shut, by 1865. (IN PASSING HOW MANY)

In November of 1860 an issue of currency consisting of $1, $2 and $5 notes was made

The sign of the [illegible] is not known, but it was not large and not many of the notes remain extant today.

For quite some time the identity of F. Gifford, whose signature appears on the notes as Cashier, could not be learned, as it [illegible] in any of the early directories or biographical sketches of early [illegible].

It was [illegible] Mr. E.C. [illegible] Dean historian who discovered a reference indicating the cashier of the bank at that time was Gulton Gifford, a son of James T. Gifford, born in 1[illegible]. In 1861 [illegible] he joined the [illegible] Band [illegible] Volunteer Infantry as Quartermaster Sgt. After the war he engaged in banking in Mendota, Ill. and never returned to the Mgr. area, as far as known. This explains why his name was not in the officers listed in the bank re-organization in Sept. 1861 but did appear on the [illegible] of Nov. 1860.

The Bank of Elgin lost its identity early in 1861 due to circumstances [illegible] BECAUSE MUCH OF ITS SECURITY WAS IN THE [illegible] OF SOUTHERN STATE BONDS, WHICH BECAME WORTHLESS, WHEN THE [illegible] Excuse [illegible] of the Nineteenth century, Philadelphia, [illegible] 1875, Mr. [illegible] ran upon the [illegible] The private banking firm of [illegible] was forced to close up with the outbreak of the rebellion. The bank's notes were secured by the deposit of bonds with the Corp-

trollers of the Currency. A majority of these bonds were those of Southern States and thereby became worthless."

This reference is not, however, completely accurate, for it was the State ~~[illegible]~~ to which [illegible] the ~~[illegible]~~ requirements to U.S. or Northern State deposit of bonds against circulating notes, at the outset of the war. The office of the Comptroller of the currency in Washington, D.C. did not come into being until after passage of the National Banking Act of 1863 and then had control over the federal greenbacks not State currency.

Thus the bank's closing was more in the nature of a re-organization with new capital rather than a closing caused by failure.

The most important feature of the re-organization was THAT in October 1861 the "Bank of Elgin" became "The Home Bank of Elgin". In August, 1872 it incorporated under the national banking act as "The Home National Bank of Elgin."

F. S.

39c

1.

J. Scammon

$50 2.

$1 Chgo Marine & Fire Ins Co.
$2
$3
N W Land Agcy

3.

Geo. Smith

4. $75.

$1 BK of Chgo #1
$1 " " #2
$1 " " #3

$75. 5.

$2 BK of Chgo
$3. " "
$3 Union BK.

$50 6.

$1 Mchts & Mech.
$50 Palmer
$50
$50 Mchts & Planters

$150. 7

$2 Branch State A BK of Chgo to H (8)
$10 " A to E

$150. 8

$1 Br. State A BK. of Chgo to H (8)
$5 " A to E

$50 9

$50 Br. State
$100 BK of Chgo (small)
$100 A "
$100 B (large)

INS $600

Mo.

MO

$1 City of St. Louis 5-2-45 "Planters ~~Office~~ Hotel" Portrait Durand, Hammond & Mason, Cincinnati

50¢ the City of Palmyra — Auth. 11-18-62 (Wash)
5¢ City Treasury Warrant, Louisiana, Mo 12-15-62
50¢ " " " " " " "
25¢ Treasurer of the City of Mexico Mo. 10-6-62

MINN

5¢ Treasurer of Minneapolis, Minn 8-1-62 (State Seal of Minn

IOWA

10¢ City of Burlington, Oct 18, 1862, Ten Cents In Mdse

TEXAS

$1 The Corporation of the City of Austin — No Date
"Payable in the Promissory Notes of the Republic of Texas"

$2 Town of Caroline
(Republic of Texas) 1844 Jul's Manouris

CITY

$1 City Treasurer Note, Arkadelphia, Ark. 4/16/76 (Wash)
$5 " " " " " I. Hoffman & Co. St. Louis
$10 " " " " 5-6-1877 Wash

50¢ " Camden " 10-1-69 Hack & Co. 119 Broadway N.Y. (Wash)

25¢ The Corp of the Town of Fayetteville Ark. 5-1-42
50¢ " " " " " "
50¢ The Corp of Monticello 6-2-62 Ark "Issued on deposits only"

$2 The City of Fort Smith ARK 8-1-88, "2 yrs after date" "Ft. Smith City Bond"

$1 Corporation of Little Rock 12-13-39 Little Rock
$1 " " " " 4-1-41 " "
$1 Little Rock Cert of Indebtedness July Little Rock, Amer. Bk Note Co July 1, 1871

S.T. Brent
Paris Ky
5¢

THOMAS GILCREASE FOUNDATION
TULSA OKLA

[illegible]

Glenn B. Smedley; Eric P. Newman; D.O. Barrett
of PhilaMatic Center; Curator of Lincoln Historic
al Society;

This was the first paper money printed and issued by the Mormons after arrival in Utah. Brigham Young had created the provisional government of the State of Deseret for want of any other ruling body. It was also the first local currency issued in the far west.

Salt Lake City had scarcely been settled when miners from the surrounding area began bringing in gold dust. The early records state for Dec. 22, 1848 that "Many of the brethren came to the office to exchange gold dust for hard money, but no business was done on account of President Young not having any coin."

The quickest and most expedient remedy was paper money. As Brigham Young himself states "I offered the gold dust back to the people, but they did not want it. I then told them we could issue paper till the gold could be coined. The municipal council agreed to have such a currency and appointed myself and Helen C. Kimball and Bishop Newel K. Whitney to issue it." All notes of this first issue was 1-2-48.

There was no printing press in the valley at the time, so it was necessary to make out the bills by hand. These were soon exhausted and a second issue dated Jan. 5 1849 was made.

Confed. Scrip

$2 Hobbs & Griffith, Independence or Clinton
9-17-62 Mo.

25¢ T.R. Livingston, French Point, Mo. 5-1-63
50¢ " " " " "
$2.00 " " " " "

T.R. " & Co " " 7-1-62
(CHEROKEE)
25¢ "redeemable at J.W. Bryant's Store, C.N., French Point or at our Headquarters"
$1.00 " " " 7-1-62
$1.25 same (on light paper) 7-1-62
$1.25 " (on buff paper) " "
$1.00 T.P. Lamance, Pineville, Mo. 6-12-62
"payable in Missouri and Confederate money"
$2.00 (" " " " " Defense Bonds"

50¢, Roberts & Ellis, Neosho, Mo. 3-17-62
$1.00 " " " " "
$2.00 " " " " "
50¢ Samuel Smith, West Plains, Mo. 10-5-62
$2.50 Vickers & Adcock, Clintonville, Mo. 5-23-62

"THE OMAHA AND CHICAGO BANK, OMAHA, NEBRASKA"

OM- $1.00 (I) Female seated (C) Large steamboat "Omaha" in foreground, other steamboats in background (R) Woman leaning on cornucopia. Bright red overprint and ONE-1-ONE, lower center, Letter "A" By "American Bank Note Co, New York" Dated May 1, 1861, Printed (Wismer No. 64)

$2.00 No description available; existence not verified.

$2.00 Portrait of Geo. Washington; no further description available

$5.00 No description available; existence not verified.

$5.00 No description available; existence not verified.

$10.00 No description available; existence not verified

"THE WESTERN EXCHANGE FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.
OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA."

OM-45 $1.00 (L) Portrait of Stephen Douglas (C) Early passenger train crossing prairie as Indian family watches from afar. (R) Indian mother holding child. ONE in large letters, in red-brown overprint, lower center. Letter "A". Printed date 185—, balance written in. Written-in date, Nov. 1, 1855. Pen and ink serial numbers.* A Nebraska-Iowa issue, mainly used in Iowa, where NOTE ISSUING restrictions were in effect on Iowa-issued notes.

OM-46 $1.00 Same, except Iowa written-in date of Aug 1, 1856. An Iowa-Nebraska issue, as almost entire issue made on funds, as shown on notes, "Deposited by Greene & Weare (Cedar Rapids, Iowa bankowners)" or by "George Greene", etc.

OM-47 $1.00 Same, except has (1) printed date of Nov. 2, 1857 (2) blue printed serial numbers and (3) printed words "Deposited by "Bishop Hill Colony". An Illinois-Nebraska issue, used by a Swedish society in Bishop Hill, Illinois, which bought plates of this issue and re-issued them with for use of their colony, until it disbanded for lack of funds. Some Re-Issued with Serial No. 1. and signed by O. Johnson, leader of the Illinois Colony. (Wismer, N. 69)

* Many notes had a two-State existence, that of origin in one State and use in another, usually due to note restrictions in the latter State.

Farmers & Merchants
Exch. Co of Quincy

5¢ R. H. Farnham, Topeka, Kans
10¢ " "
25¢ " "

Utah Hist. Qtly – 1/7/52 and

[illegible]

$1. Bank of Jackson County, Carbondale Ill.
American Bank Note Co 12-1-59

$2 Bank of Lafalle, Lafalle Ill. 185_
Amer Bank Note Company (N.Y. on one side)

$10 Kankakee Bank, Kankakee 6/1/1859
Amer Bank Note.

$10 Commercial Bank, Palestine, Amer
(10-1-60) B.N. Co.

AL50 $1 Mt Carmel
Bk of America

AL50 $10 MARION, ILL
Mabarwee Bank

OM-57 $10.00 (L) Large word TEN at far left imprinted vertically, with figure 'X' directly above. (C) Seated Indian views plow and landscape beyond. (R) Large figure '10' at top, ~~with~~ 'X' and 'TEN' directly below in same die counter. TEN in large letters, in red-brown overprint, lower center. ~~Letter "A"~~ Printed date 18—, balance written in; Written-in date seen, June 1, 1856. Pen and ink serial letter. Letter "A". (Wismer No. 75.)

OM-58 $20.00 - (L) Large word 'TWENTY' at far left imprinted vertically. Two figures 'XX' in black die counter at top, directly above smaller red die counter, also with figures XX. (C) Three seated females (R) Large 20, XX and TWENTY in same black die counter at top, directly above smaller red die counter, also with figures XX. Printed date 18—, balance written in; Written-in date seen, June 1, 1856 Pen and ink serial letter Letter "A". (Wismer No. 76.)

(a) Entire Issue by "Danforth, Wright & Co. New York & Philada."
(b) Arrangement of issue $1 (A); $2 (A); $3 (A) and $5 (A) and either $10 (A) and $20 (A) or $10 (A) (B) and (C) and $20 (A)

Iowa

#1 Butcher, Dailey & Co, Camanche, 185—
W.L. Ormsby, N.Y. (2 vapors, 1 at each end)

#1 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Co.
#3 Dubuque, Iowa No date. (Edward Mendel Chgo.)
Train at right

#4 New York Branch Hardware Store
J. C. Washburn, Redeeming Agent, — 185—
Davenport

#2 The Western Stage Co. Iowa City 1853
Redeemable at Iowa City A

#1 Iowa County Bank of Winslow, Stephens & Co
#2 Marion, April 5, 1861 "A" Lith by Ed Mendel

Other but that wanted: An Iowa-Nebraska issue would indicate its predominant usage in Iowa despite origin in Nebraska. This usage varied from 100%, such as was the case in OM-47, OM-50, OM-53 and OM-56, an Illinois-Nebraska listing, to an almost even usage, such as in OM-45, OM-48, OM-50 and OM 54, an Nebraska-Iowa listing.

Then the Kirtland Bank notes which had been brought along from Ohio were countersigned by Pres. Young and the others and put into circulation.

By this time some type had been made by Truman Angel, who also constructed a small press with which to print [illegible] currency. This was all that we needed to prepare the third issue, which was also first [illegible] printed issue to be made. These were all dated Jan. 29 1849 and are the variety shown herewith.

All three issues are known as "warehouse receipts for gold" but sometimes were called "gold-bonded treasury notes." Even Catherine accepted this currency, but often when it was placed on deposit it was done with the notation "for redemption when Trust is called."

Philatelically of great interest, the printed issue had not redeemed as completely as some of the later issues, and hence is not the rarest of Utah currency despite its very early vintage.

Generals

Parish of Saint
St John the Baptist, 3-31-62

" stars
Gen
Gen ~~Right~~ left Side

CA
50¢ Corp of Vermillionville

8-2-62

JEFFERSON DAVIS

$50. Confederate States of America, 9-2-1861
50 " " " " "

STONEWALL JACKSON

$500. Confederate States of America, 2-17-64.
to Orphans Home

BEAUREGARD

$20. State of Louisiana, Shreveport, 3-10-63
$1 Parish of St John the Baptist, 1862

LEONADIS POLK

$50. State of Louisiana, Shreveport, 3-10-63

DAVID E. TWIGGS

$5.00 Hamilton Bank, North Scituate, R.I. 1849

GEORGE W. RANDOLPH

$100.00 Confed. regular issue, Dec. 2, 1862 issue (CR. 397-398, 399)
" " " " April 6, 1863. (CR. 402-403)
" " " " Feb 17, 1864 (CR. 489, 490, 491, 493, 494)

(ONLY) (COLONEL)

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE

$50.00 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. 1ST. JAN. 1863 (CR. 117-118)
$20.00 " " " " (CR 120 #2)

JOHN BUCHANAN P. FLOYD

$10.00 VIRGINIA TREASURY NOTE. OCT 15, 1862 (CR 8-9-10-11-12)
$5.00 " " " " " (CR. 13-14-15)

GENERALS

WINFIELD SCOTT

$1.00 Scott, Kerr & Co., Leavenworth, Kans.
$2.00 Merchants Bank, Trenton, N.J.
$1.00 Farmers + Mechanics Bank, Easton, Pa
$[illegible] Beverly Bank, Beverly, N.J.
$[illegible] Trenton Banking Co., Trenton, N.J.
$1.00 Harrisburg Bank, Harrisburg, Pa. 1861 ALSO 1862
$1.00 Bank of Otego, N.Y. Otego

SCHALL
HANCOCK
CLEMMER
HARTRANFT

$1.00 Bank of Montgomery County, Norristown

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

$1.00 Merchants Bank, Trenton, N.J.
$[illegible] Military Scrip, Topeka, Kansas 1862
$[illegible] KANSAS

GEORGE McCLELLAN

$50.00 Cabot Bank, Chicopee, Mass.
$50.00 Greenfield Bank, Greenfield Mass.
$5.00 Mount Holly Bank, Mt. Holly N.J.
$20.00 Rutland County Bank, Rutland, Vt.
15¢ Asa Fauncee on Bank of Commerce, Belfast, Maine.
25¢ J. Haight, Grocer, 19 Stanton St. N.Y.
3¢ VAN DE BOGERT BROTHERS, [illegible]

?

[illegible] ROBERT ANDERSON

$1.00 Central Bank, Troy 4/62

AMBROSE BURNSIDE

25¢ Boston Cash Store, Lafayette, ~~Ind.~~ MASS.

MEADE

Mooney & McMillan

50¢ Sutlers to the 5th X. L. C. R.

GRANT

McPHERSON

[illegible] State of Missouri

[illegible] June 25, [illegible]

~~Man at top of page~~

From my imperfect study I would hazard a guess that the man on page 15 is Major General Grenville M. Dodge. The man at the top of page 16 may be General Isaac F. Shepherd. The man at the bottom could be Major General John Pope. I don't think the man on page 17 is a military figure, though he looks like Major General John A. Logan.

Egra J. Warner
140 Coast Boulevard
La Jolla, Calif

	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
Jeff. Davis			
Jackson	X		
Beauregard	X		
Polk	X +P		
Twiggs	X +P	X +P	
Randolph	X		
Floyd	X +P		
Vance	X		
Cobb	X + P		
Watts			

WAR-TIME GENERALS, ETC., 1861-1865 PORTRAYED ON OUR OBSOLETE NOTES CURRENCY

OBSOLETE NOTES PORTRAYING OUR WAR-TIME GENERALS, ETC., 1861-1865.

G WAR-TIME GENERALS, ETC., PORTRAY

		STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
	Lincoln			
o	Scott	X + P		
o	McClellan	X + P		
	Hancock	X + P		
o	Slemmer	X + P		
o	Robt. Anderson	X + P		
	Hartranft	X + P		
	Col. Schall			
o	Burnside	X + P		
	~~McPherson~~ ?			
	Hooker ?	X		
	Meade			
	Wool	X		
	Grant ?			
o	Stanton	X		
o	Logan	X		

	Davis	✓ PHOTO
*	Benjamin	✓ 1ST WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO
*	Jackson	✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO
	Beauregard	✓ 1ST WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO
	Polk	✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ WRITE-UP
	Twiggs	✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO
*	Randolph	✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO
	Floyd	✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO
	Vance	✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO
	Cobb	✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO
*	Watts	✓ 1ST WRITE-UP PHOTO

Lincoln — 1ST WRITE UP

Stanton — ✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO

Scott — ✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO

McClellan — ✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO

Hancock — ✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO

Slemmer — ✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO

Robt. Anderson — ✓ 1ST WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO

(Hartranft — ✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO

(T. H. H. Ward — ✓ PHOTO

(Burnside — ✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO

Hooker — ✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO

Wool — ✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO

Col. Schall — ✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO

Sickles — ✓ PHOTO

BLAIR — ✓ 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO

GRANT — 1ST. WRITE-UP ✓ PHOTO

BANKS — ✓ 1ST WRITE-UP PHOTO

EMPEROR NORTON I

$5.00. Serial #3, Jan. 25, 1871. 7% Interest
Cuddy & Hughes, Printers — Sansome St. S.F.
Has Portrait at top center. (Cal Hist)

50 Cents. No Serial #. July 3, 1872. 7% Int.
Cuddy & Hughes, Printers to His Majesty
Norton I, 511 Sansome Street, S.F. Has
Portrait at lower left. Female at lower R.
"Received of M. G. Gillet." 50 ¢.

50 Cents. Serial #1911. March 11, 1876. 7% Int.
Cuddy & Hughes, Printers to His Majesty
Norton I, 511 Sansome Street, S.F. Has
portrait at upper right. Female standing
with flag at left.

50 Cents. Serial #2441. Jan. 5, 1878. 5% Int.
No Imprint. Has portrait at left
center. Cal. Seal. at right.

$10.00 Serial #6. Nov. 20, 1879. 5% Int.
No imprint. Has portrait at left center
Cal Seal at right, not identical to 1878
issue.

50 Cents - Serial #3042. May 27, 1878 4% [illegible]
Has portrait at left. Cal Seal at right
[illegible] Serial #1803. Norton at upper right
50 Cents - #2435 - Jan 2, 1878. Portrait at [illegible]
[illegible] seal at right

GENERALS, etc. Pr

Ball Alabama

COLONEL THOMAS HILL WATTS.

~~GENERAL~~

Bragg

State of Georgia

TEN

it, succeeding Thomas Bragg. He held this cabinet position until Dec. 1, 1863, at which time he became Governor of Alabama. George Davis succeeded him in Richmond. Following the war he returned to his practice of law. He died in 1892.

$10.00 STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, JAN 1, 1864 ISSUE

PORTRAITS ALSO ON $50 STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY JAN. 1, 1864 ISSUE

Col. Watts was born in Alabama in 1819. After graduation from the University of Virginia, he entered the legal profession. His next step was into politics as a successful candidate for the State legislature in which capacity he served for a number of years, as a Whig. As war approached, he was an ardent foe of secession until Lincoln's election and the use of military force that followed. He was a leading member in Alabama's secession convention in 1861. At about the same time he raised the 17th Alabama Regiment and was made Colonel of it, despite lack of any previous military experience. His unit was used in the defenses at Pensacola and Corinth. Col. Watts was not, by nature or training, a military man, and so when offered the post of Attorney General in Pres. Davis' cabinet in March 1862 he accepted

Montgomery

Portraits

GENERAL ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT

attention upon him. Continued successes around Chattanooga caused his promotion to Lt. Gen. on March 9, 1864, and 3 days later HE was made General In Chief of all the Armies in charge of strategic direction of the war. His relentless pursuit of Lee's army led finally to Appomattox. After the war he was made Secy. of War and served two terms as President, 1868-1875. In addition, he touched the world lost his life savings, [illegible] INVESTMENT earned $450,000. on his autobiography and led in 1885. HIC

PORTRAITS ALSO ON None Known

Gen. Grant was born in Ohio in 1822. He graduated from West Point in 1843, 21st in a class of 39. At the conclusion of the Mexican War he had become a captain. His post war duty was on the west coast, BUT away from his wife and children he took to drink, causing him to neglect his duties. In 1854 he resigned from the army in order to avoid a court martial, and moved with his family to Missouri. Unsuccessful in his business undertakings, he moved to Galena, Ill., where he managed to eke-out a daily living. Grant offered his services at Lincoln's call for volunteers in 1861 but was not taken immediately. At He finally was appointed Brig. Gen. at Congressman Washburn's instigation. Despite a setback at Belmont, Mo in Nov. 1861, Grant's rise was thereafter STEADY ALTHOUGH never spectacular. His successes at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg brought the focus of national

SECRETARY OF WAR, JUDAH PHILIP BENJAMIN

$2 CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, RICHMOND, SEPT. 2, 1861 ISSUE

Sec. of War Benjamin was born in 1811 in the West Indies. He was raised, however, in South Carolina. At the age of 14 he entered Yale. Upon graduation he moved to New Orleans, where he practiced law and held many minor political offices. John Slidell, the Confederate diplomat, later captured on the high seas in the "Trent Affair", became Benjamin's law partner. Although Benjamin had become a U.S. Senator by 1861, he resigned to become Attorney General in the Provisional Confederate government, ~~Feb. 4, 1861~~, serving in this capacity from Feb. 25, 1861 to Sept. 17, 1861. He then succeeded Leroy P. Walker as Secretary of War. Early in 1862 he took over as Secretary of State, succeeding R. M. T. Hunter, and held this position throughout the war. Upon ~~[illegible]~~ close of the war Benjamin fled to the Bahamas and from there to England. He took up practice of law there and became Queen's Counsel in 1872. Several of his legal treatises have become classics in law. He died in 1884.

PORTRAIT ALSO ON: $2 CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, RICHMOND $2 JUNE 2, 1862 ISSUE; $2 DEC. 2, 1862 ISSUE, APRIL 6, 1863 ISSUE, $2 FEB. 17, 1864; 1863

GENERAL FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR, JR.

Lyon to safeguard St. Louis. Blair raised seven regiments and entered formal military service as a Colonel. On Aug 7, 1862 he was appointed Brig. General, and on Nov. 29, 1862, became Major General. He commanded the 15th and 17th Army corps at various times. IN TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA. Spending of his own funds to support the Union cause found him almost penniless in 1865. In 1868 he was the unsuccessful Vice Presential candidate. He was elected to the Senate to fill an unexpired term in 1871 but failed at re-election in 1873. He died in 1875. $10 UNION MILITARY BOND,

Gen. Blair was born in Kentucky in 1821, and graduated from Princeton in 1841. After studying law, he practiced his trade in St. Louis for two years. Poor health caused him to spend several years in the Rocky Mountains. Upon his return ADD AND MEN plunged into politics to HELP counteract the pro-slavery trend which had sprung up. HE FOUGHT IN THE MEXICAN WAR AS A PRIVATE In 1848 he founded the Free Soil Party in Missouri. From 1856 to 1858 and from 1860 to 1862 he was U.S. Representative. AS WAR BECAME IMMINENT IN 1860-1861, Blair clearly saw the danger of losing St Louis to the Union unless decisive measures were taken to prevent it. He organized the "Wide-Awakes," whose kept a vigilant watch on the military AND political activity of the Pro-Slavery people. This led to the capture of Camp Jackson in St. Louis in 1861, and the arming of Gen Nathaniel

found Blair almost penniless in 1865. He return law practice and in 1868 was the unsuccessfu Vice Presidential candidate. He was elected to Senate to fill an unexpired term in 1871, but fa at re-election in 1873. He died in 1875.

Gen. Blair was born in Kentucky in 1821 and graduated from Princeton in 1841. After studying law, he practiced in St. Louis for two years. Poor health caused him to spend several years in the Rocky Mountains. Upon his return, cured, he fought in the Mexican War as a private and then plunged into politics ~~to help counteract the pro-slavery trend which had sprung up.~~ he founded the Free-Soil Party in Missouri in 1848. A strong Unionist, From 1856 to 1858 and from 1860 to 1862 Blair was U.S. Representative from Missouri. As war became imminent in 1860-1861, he clearly saw the danger of losing St. Louis to the Union unless decisive preventive MEASURES were taken. He organized the "Wide-Awakes", who kept a vigilant watch on all military and political activity of the Pro-Slavery people. This led to the capture of Camp Jackson in St. Louis in 1861, and the arming of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon's forces to safeguard St. Louis. Blair raised seven regiments and entered formal military service as a Colonel. On Aug. 7, 1862 he was appointed Brig. General and on Nov. 29, 1862 became Major General. He commanded the 15th and 17th Army Corps at various times in Tennessee and Georgia campaigns. Spending of his own funds to support the Union cause

($1,3,5 | 8 p & $3 Ill & Mich Canal 6% Scrip
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50¢ City of Ft Wayne, Ind. 1862

5¢ Gen Wool - PARK'S HOUSE, BOSTON, Mass

SAME
5¢ 25¢ Gen Ward? 1st. Div 2nd Brig
Sutter to the 3d Maine

#797 Signed by O. Johnson
81-2-35 - WEST DICH FIRE & MARINE Co

TENTATIVE

COL. LINCOLN 75 7 42

		W-P		
1.	Lincoln	★★★	Davis	★★★
2.	Stanton	★★★	~~Stanton~~ Benjamin	★★★
3.	Scott	★★★	Jackson	★★★
4.	McClellan	★★★	Beauregard	★★★
5.	Hancock	★★★	Polk	★★★
6.	Slemmer	★★★	Twiggs	★★★
7.	Robt. Anderson	★★★	Randolph	★★★
8.	Hartranft	★★★	Floyd	★★★
9.	Burnside	★★★	Col. Vance	★★★
10.	Hooker	★★★	Cobb	★★★
11.	Wool	★★★	Col. Watts	★★★
12.	Col. Schall	★★★		
13.	Sickles	★★★		
14.	Blair	★★★		
15.	Grant	★★★		
16.	Banks	★★★		
17.	J. H. H. Ward	★★★		
18.	Shepherd	★★★		
19.	~~Dodge~~ Pope	★★★		
20.	Johnson	★★★		
21.	Fremont	★★★		
22.	Rosecrans	★★★		

WALLACE

DODGE

KINGSTON

Riley

Shepherd

Cleveland Wardle to A. Hancock

1824

The Hancock was born in Pennsylvania ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] and graduated from West Point in 1844. He served in the western frontier, in the Mexican ~~[illegible]~~ and [illegible] the Kansas border disputes. He ~~[illegible]~~ received a captain from 1855 to Sept. 27, 1861. Hancock was advanced to Brig. General. Under the defenses of Washington, Hancock was moved into the [illegible] fighting on Virginia by March 1862. He engaged in ~~the~~ some of the ~~largest battles of the war~~ heaviest fighting of the war during 1862 and 1863 at the Battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He became a Major General on Nov. 27, 1862, but was badly wounded at Gettysburg. [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] Spotsylvania, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. The commander [illegible] more applicable than Hancock. He also had become Brig. General on Aug 12, 1864 and was one of fifteen officers given the thanks of Congress for his work at Gettysburg.

Electing to remain in the Army after the war, Hancock was appointed Major General in the regular army in 1866. In 1880 he was the unsuccessful opponent of James Garfield in the presidential race. He died in 1886.

PORTRAITS ALSO ON:

~~$100 BANK OF SOMERSET, SKOWHEGAN, MAINE~~ ?

~~$10 SOUTH BERWICK BANK, SOUTH BERWICK, MAINE~~

PORTRAITS OF CIVIL WAR GENERALS etc.
ON AMERICAN OBSOLETE CURRENCY

White
Newman
Brocick
Henderson

JB
JZ
ML
MJ

Marge
Eichner

CIVIL WAR

IN

ATTRG

THAN THE GENERALS

were

ON OBSOLETE CURRENCY

WAR

the first no d

AND THEIR FACILITIES

in the less industrialized South. The 3rd reason would be the lessening of use of war from 1863 on for the South, which also meant a lessening use of control. This work went beyond the year 1865 in only one instance, and there was in this case of U. S. Grant. No attempt was made to include Lincoln

appearing on the ~~regular~~ issues of national currency in the 1880s and 1890s, as these notes are not obsolete notes in the sense that they are still negotiable ~~and redeemable~~ currency of the realm.

cumulative index of Western Historical Quarterly

Vol XIV – LX

July 1933 to April 1960

Texas State Historical Association
Box 8-11, University Station
Austin 12, Texas

[illegible]

[illegible]

For the purpose of carrying out the ordinances establishing a Navy, Thomas McKinney and Williams, merchants of Quintana, opposite Velasco at the mouth of the Brazos purchased and equipped the schooners INVINCIBLE and LIBERTY (late William Robbins). The former, a clipper of 125 tons, built in Baltimore, originally intended for the African slave trade, a very fast sailer, slight in her construction, and illy calculated to sustain a battery; drawing about 12 feet water deep; she carried 2 medium 18s on pivot in midships two 9's and four 6 pounders in the waist, her crew numbering some 60 or 70 all told.

The LIBERTY, though less in size, being of some 60 tons, yet the stouter construction, carrying 4 guns of small calibre, an ordinary sailer.

The BRUTUS, of 125 or 130 tons, a dull sailer, carrying 8 guns.

The Independence of near the same size and metal, medium sailer; both purchased about the same time as the others but by whom or from whom I do not know.

The first use in which the vessels of war were engaged were acting as transports and convoy of troops to Copano.

(2) TEXAS

For the purposes of facilitating the supply and control of the vessels, the Government commissioned Thomas F. McKinney, a captain in the Navy, (McKinney had been appointed Captain of the INVINCIBLE, but did not serve as he was busy with his duties as agent for the Government) with authority similar to that vested in a Sec. of the Navy. He then resided at the mouth of the Brazos de Dios, the usual naval rendezvous, and the most frequented port of entry for Texas.

In 1836 (APRIL) the INVINCIBLE, Capt. Jim Brown while on a cruise near Tampico, fell in with the Mexican schooner-of-war MONTEZUMA, and brought her to action, which lasted several hours, when the MONTEZUMA, after sustaining much damage, succeeded in ridding into port before she was entirely disabled, leaving the INVINCIBLE ~~[illegible]~~, uninjured. The latter vessel in standing out from shore discovered the Mexican king TUCKET, laden with provisions for the Mexican army, and took her into Galveston as a prize, which she arrived a most timely assistance to the victors of the field of San Jacinto who, short of provisions for themselves, were thereby enabled to retain the prisoners taken at that decisive victory.

Soon after this the INVINCIBLE ~~[illegible]~~

while in the mouth of the Hermoppe was taken by a [illegible] of war under [illegible] of piracy, and turned over to the civil authorities in New Orleans, where [illegible] of her officers had previously [illegible]; she was honorably immediately acquitted by the judicial tribunals of the country, and returned to the Gulf again to assist in the protection of the maritime interests of her struggling country.

The [illegible] LIBERTY, [illegible] fortunately, went also to her [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] where the General was proceeding [illegible] the benefit of [illegible] in [illegible] a [illegible] in that [illegible]. Alas! the poor LIBERTY — the friend of Texas was taken up with doing [illegible] to the [illegible] than watching the interests of the [illegible] — the LIBERTY was sold to defray the expenses, and never [illegible] in that [illegible] to which her name had been dedicated.

On the 7th of July the INVINCIBLE, after a slight change of officers, left for a cruise upon the Mexican coast, and looked into the ports of MATAMORAS, TAMPICO, VERA CRUZ, TUXPAN, after an absence of about 1 month she returned to Velasco, and was [illegible] by His Excellency, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

of Texas, to New York for refitment, which she very much needed — besides the cutting of temporary ports through thin bulwarks, never having been fitted even approximately to a proper condition.

The Invincible arrived in N.Y. in Sept. 1836, where she remained for want of funds, and would probably have met the fate of the LIBERTY had it not been for that noble and generous friend of Texas, Hon. Samuel Swartwout (who was collector of the port of N.Y. and a power in Tammany Hall and had speculated in Tex. lands), who stepped forward, and from his own purse paid the liabilities of the INVINCIBLE and BRUTUS and sent them on their way rejoicing. The latter vessel had visited N.Y. without orders; the INVINCIBLE took her departure from the wharf in N.Y. on Sunday the 1st day of March, 1837, whence she drifted with the tide to opposite Governor's Island, there she discovered a steamer in pursuit, with an officer on board, to arrest her under a charge of breach of neutrality.

Fortunately, the director of winds saved that officer the trouble of taking her back to hear the news of the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas by the U.S., a friendly nor wester enabled her to outstrip her

pursuers, and on the 17th of the month arrived safely in Galveston. Here many changes took place among the officers. In Oct. previously, Gen. Sam Houston had succeeded to the Presidency under the Constitutional Govt. who, in making his nominations to the Senate for commissions in the Navy, enacted the list of officers to a number commensurate with the size of the Navy.

In April, by orders from the Dept. Commander H. L. Thompson assumed command of the Invincible and Commander J. D. Bigelow of the PROTEUS; the latter vessel being then in Galveston harbor, whence both sailed soon after with Hon. Secy. of the Navy, S. Rhodes Fisher, on board, bound upon a cruise in the Gulf.

During this month, April, 1837, Yoakum in his history of Texas (vol 2 - 212-3) says, "The appearance of the Mexican fleet in the Gulf was followed by some damage to Texas. The CHAMPION, freighted with provisions, etc. for the army, was taken by the enemy; and also on the 12th of April the JULIUS CAESAR, whose cargo was

valued at $30,000, was taken. Pres. Houston had previously issued an order for the release of the Mexican prisoners, but learning that those on board the captured vessels had been taken into MATAMORAS and confined, he revoked the order of release.

"This blockading navy of the enemy necessarily came in contact with the commerce of the U.S., and the Mexican brig-of-war URREA having captured some American vessels and property, was taken by the U.S. sloop-of-war NATCHEE (in error) and sent into Pensacola as a pirate. On April 17, the Texan schooner INDEPENDENCE, having a crew of 30 men besides several passengers, among whom was Wm. H. Wharton on his return from his mission to the U.S., was met about 30 miles from Velasco by a Mexican brigs-of-war, the LIBERTADOR having sixteen 18 pounders and 140 men and the VINCEDOR DEL ALAMO, carrying six 12's and 1 long 18 pounder and 100 men.

After a severe fight, in which the Texans behaved most gallantly, the INDEPENDENCE was overpowered and taken into Brazos Santiago

where the crew and passengers were transferred to MATAMORAS and confined. In this engagement, Capt. Tibbetright, of the INDEPENDENCE, was severely wounded.

The Texan Navy, on leaving Galveston in May, proceeded to the mouth of the Mississippi, but failing to find any of the enemy there after a chase of 7 or 8 days, turned to the coast of Mexico. The Texans made some small prizes about the island of Mugeres, and thence proceeded to Yucatan, where they cannoded the town of Sisal for some 3 hours, but with little effect. The Texas schooner INVINCIBLE took and sent into port as a prize the Mexican schooner OBISPO, of 80 tons; and the BRUTUS captured and sent in the schooner TELEGRAPH. The Texans also made repeated landings along the coast and burnt 8 or 9 towns. This though sufficiently annoying to the enemy, and in accord with their mode of warfare, has not been considered as the most humane way of conducting a war.

Another vessel, the ELIZA RUSSEL, of 180 tons, belonging to English subjects, which was taken by the INVINCIBLE off the

ALICRANES and brought into Galveston, not being freighted with a contraband cargo, was afterwards properly restored, with damages, by the Republic.

Page 216, vol. 2, the same historian says; "Col John H. Wharton, desirous of making an effort to release his brother from the prison of Matamoras, obtained permission and a flag, and proceeded with 30 Mexican prisoners to that town to make an exchange, but on landing he was made a prisoner and confined in a dungeon; after an imprisonment of 6 days he made his escape and returned to Texas. In the meantime, his brother, Wm. H. Wharton, through the aid of the well-known Capt. Thompson of the Mexican Navy, also escaped and reached home. It was intended that Thompson should desert the enemy's service and leave with him; but Thompson's departure was precipitated by some information given to the Mexican authorities, and he arrived in Texas before either of the Whartons. This barbarous conduct on the part of the enemy induced the President of Texas to readmit the granting of letters of marque and reprisal against them, which he had suspended on his entrance into office.

"On the 25th of August, the BRUTUS and

the INVINCIBLE arrived off the bar at Galveston, having in tow a Mexican armed schooner, which they had captured near the banks of Campeachy (sic). On the same evening the BRUTUS and the prize entered the harbor, but the INVINCIBLE could not get in. On the following morning the latter was attacked by 2 of the enemy's armed brigs. The BRUTUS in attempting to go to her aid ran aground; so the INVINCIBLE was obliged to continue the unequal contest alone during the day; towards evening she attempted a retreat, but struck on the breakers near the S.E. channel. The crew landed in safety, but during the night the vessel went to pieces. The INVINCIBLE was a favorite craft in the Texan Navy, and her loss much regretted."

The last remaining vessel of the old Navy, the BRUTUS, was lost during the equinoctial gale of 1837, in the harbor of Galveston; at which time 14 of 15 vessels then in port were destroyed or seriously damaged and nearly the entire city flooded by the water of the bay in its exit before a sudden bottom, just after having been filled by a strong S.E. gale of several days duration.

10 (TEXAS)

Officers of the Texas Navy from 1835 to 1838.

Captains

* Charles E. Hawkins, (Senior capt.) - INDEPENDENCE
W. B. G. Taylor of La (never accepted)
* Jeremiah Brown, ——— INVINCIBLE
* Wm. A. Hurd ——— BRUTUS
Wm. A. Brown ——— LIBERTY
* John M. Allen (late Mayor of Galveston, never ordered into active service, commanded the Texas privateer schooner TERRIBLE in summer of 1836,

Commanders

* Geo. W. Wheelright ——— INDEPENDENCE
Henry L. Thompson ——— INVINCIBLE
* James D. Boylan (also found as BOYLAND.).

BRUTUS

Lieutenants

Cassin, Dearing, G. W. Estis, Galligar, L. M. Hitchcock
Nathaniel Hoyt, * James Gardner Hurd, James Mellus,

An Evaluation of the Texas Navy

BY TOM H. WELLS

Page 567 - S.W. Hist. Q'tly, April 1960 issue

In Ivy Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia, there lies a fallen stone inscribed to the memory of a brave officer who fought a battle off the coast of Yucatan in 1843 which ultimately made possible westward expansion of the U.S. The inscription reads: ERECTED BY HIS WIDOW IN MEMORY OF EDWIN W. MOORE, FORMERLY LT., NAVY OF U.S.A., COMMODORE OF TEXIAN NAVY, BORN JULY 15, 1810, DIED OCT. 5, 1865.

In the days when naval officers vied with one another in almost foolhardy bravery before enemy fire and cutlasses, Edwin Ward Moore surpassed the rest. An intensely patriotic man, he risked not only his life, but also his future, his reputation and even his honor for country's sake.

In 1837 the Congress of the Republic of Texas began to buy a splendid navy to force Mexico to recognize Texas independence. Moore, whose younger James had already immigrated to Texas, followed events in the Republic with interest. By 1838 it must have looked to Edwin Moore as if Texas had given up the idea of becoming one of the United States and was determined to remain independent.

The new Republic would need its navy. The

NAYLOR CO.
918 N. ST. MARYS ST.
SAN ANTONIO 6 TEXAS

Mexican Army could not bring enough forces over the semi-desert region that separated the 2 countries to fight a war; Texas could be re-conquered, however, by a full scale invasion, supported by food, ammunition, and reserves brought in by ships under the protection of the Mexican Navy. So would be the task of the Texas Navy to prevent such an invasion, to capture new ships bound for the Mexican Navy before they were delivered, to prevent building up of invasion forces, to blockade, and by warfare to force Mexico to recognize the independence of Texas.

To an ambitious, young, energetic officer in the stagnating U. S. Navy, moldering quietly after the great days of the War of 1812, Texas presented a lively challenge. On March 2, 1839, Moore went on leave from the U. S. Sloop BOSTON to visit Texas; and on July 16, 1839, he resigned from the U. S. Navy and became a post captain and commanding officer of the Texas Navy.

Yet, for 4 years Commodore Moore had to wait for the Texas Navy to be used for the purpose for which it had been bought. For 4 years the political leaders of Texas would not order the offensive campaign that Commodore Moore urged. Instead, navy vessels carried diplomats on futile missions attempting to negotiate recognition from Mexico. The indecision of the

Texas government frittered away its scanty money, prevented responsible settlement of the country, and hampered trade and investment in Texas. The officials of the Republic failed to use its superior naval strength to wrest from Mexico the admission that Texas was truly independent. For any country, warships and bases are extravagantly expensive, wasteful of manpower and exhausting a nation's resources. Therefore every effort must be made quickly to bring the ships into action and defeat the enemy. Otherwise, the war may drag on, popular support wane and the gov't might deprive the navy of the resources needed to retain its preponderance. The Texas Navy should have been thrown immediately into the conflict; instead, for 4 years it was a burden on the Texas treasury.

While Mexico played for time with the Texas diplomats, she was busily building up her own naval forces until by the winter of 1842, the army, the fleet, and chartered American merchant vessels were poised almost ready for the invasion which General Adrian Woll, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, Sam Houston, David Webster, etc. all said would come soon.

4- (TEX. EVAL.)

The Mexican Navy consisted of 5 sailing vessels and 3 steamships. 2 of the steamships had recently been built in England; 1 was the most modern in the world, the 1st steam warship built of iron. The vessel was compartmented to make damage control easier, and mounted pivot guns which Paixhans shells.

Texas had allowed the misunderstanding of naval power and the withholding by Pres. Houston of funds appropriated by Congress for the Navy to ruin all of her vessels except a sloop and a brig. The entire fleet would have ruined except for the determination of Commodore Moore. On his personal credit, he borrowed enough money to keep the AUSTIN and WHARTON in shape for war. This was at a time when Texas herself, could not borrow a cent. Moore knew how vastly superior the Mexican Navy was and he developed an exploding shell similar to that used by the great countries of the world.

In April, 1843, Commodore Moore sailed Galaty from New Orleans, describing his purpose as follows: "To make one desperate struggle to turn the tide of all such that has so long been running against Texas."

5 (TRY STAND)

The Mexicans had 5 times as many warships, twice the weight of broadside and their guns had twice the range of the Texas armament. Thus the Texans would have to take heavy calibre fire from the Mexicans until they were able to get close enough for their own guns to reach the Mexican ships. The Mexican steamships were not dependent upon wind and could maneuver in any direction at will. Commodore Moore was the only really experienced officer in his navy. Only one of two officers had held a rank higher than a Texas [illegible] 4 years [illegible].

Several of the officers of the Mexican ships and some of the [illegible] were from the British Navy. These ships were well handled, though yellow fever weakened their crews.

On May 1, 1843 Moore's 2 vessels broke the blockade of the city of Campeche, Yucatan. For two weeks the commodore tried every possible means to bring about a decisive battle with the superior Mexican fleet. His ships dared the Mexican naval force to fight. He went into naval waters to attack. He [illegible] in close quarters with the enemy, always [illegible] close in [illegible] the wind would [illegible] only to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

upwind, where he could not pursue.

On May 16 1843, Moore's ~~[illegible]~~ met the Mexican fleet in a day-long engagement that kept his sweetings, fever-ridden, scurvy-weakened crew in action 20 hours. The Mexican steamers were so badly cut up that, although Moore was not able to sink or to capture them (which would have impressed Texas), the vessels were too badly damaged to fight and fled 15 miles down the coast of Mexico to escape the aggressive little Texas-sailing vessels chasing them. Against overwhelming odds, Commodore Moore had insured the safety of the Republic of Texas. The Mexican steamers were sent to N.Y. for repairs, and the proposed expedition was delayed long enough for the U.S. and Texas representatives to meet on the annexation question.

The battle of Campeche was the only known engagement in history in which ~~[illegible]~~ sailing vessels defeated steamships, and the first one in which exploding shells were used between ships. It was a battle in which the new and modern should have shown its superiority, but because of the resolute leadership, fearless courage and [illegible] determination of Commodore Moore, the weaker side [illegible]

Within 2 weeks of this battle, the victorious commodore found himself declared to be a pirate, murderer and mutineer by Sam Houston, because he persisted in trying to meet the enemy at sea.

The officers and men who worked for Moore were devoted to him. Tattered, hardly fed, unpaid, hounded by creditors, they remained loyal to their commodore. When Mrs. Houston illegally dismissed Moore, all officers except I resigned and walked off the vessel.

The navy which had returned in glory died in chaos. Unthinked by the government it had preserved, demonstrating once more that naval operations are little understood by [illegible] [illegible]. Enemy bullets whose delivery is prevented make no noise; the enemy troops who are unable to invade are not seen; so the writer of campaigns which cannot be fought because of their interruption by properly applied sea power. That Rance was unable to prevent Texas from receiving reinforcements and supplies from the U. S. was not appreciated inland. Blockades are felt by those who action diminishing ammunition supplies, or await reinforcements which do not arrive or who eat rats. Since Texas had been opened the privation of a blockaded nation, the heroic accomplishments of the Navy in its 1843 campaign have

General Grenville Mellen Dodge

When he took over command of the Department of the [illegible] Jun 27, 1865. He ~~was~~ had been made a Major General in [illegible] 1864. He resigned from the Army in 1861 to become Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific R.R. in the southwest, and later in Mich. He took time to become a Congressman from his [illegible] State. He died in 1916, one of longest surviving Generals of the [illegible]

Ten Dodge was born in 1831 in Massachusetts. Upon graduation from Norwich ~~College~~ school in Vermont [illegible] in engineering and surveying work for the railroads. ~~[illegible]~~ HIS WORK TOOK HIM as far west as Nebraska and [illegible] and he settled down to live in the latter State. [illegible] he became active in the Home Guard and was [illegible] leader of this group under Gov. Kirkwood when [illegible] came in 1861. He quickly received a commission [illegible] Chief of the 4th Iowa Regiment on July 6, 1861. [illegible] was sent to Missouri ~~and~~ where Dodge ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] the [illegible] Brigade of the Army of the Southwest in 1861 and ~~[illegible]~~

1862. In March, 1862 he was wounded at the Battle of Ten Ridge, Ark. For his commendable work he was made Brig. Gen. in March of 1862. After recovery he became a Division Commander in the Army of the Tennessee from 1862 to 1864.

On Aug. 19 1864 he was severely wounded in the [illegible] [illegible] Ga. and was hospitalized until Dec. 9, 1864

[illegible] Charles [illegible] Sheldon
" " [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] Allen

GENERAL ISAAC FITZGERALD SHEPARD

Gen. Shepard was born in Massachusetts in 1819. After early years were spent as a school teacher and principal. Later he was successful in becoming a State Legislator in his home State. Although lacking formal military training he joined the Missouri State Militia June 17, 1861, and served as Gen. Lyons Aide de camp. In August 1861 he was commissioned Lt. Colonel of the 11th Missouri Regiment. His full Colonelcy was received Jan. 11, 1862. On May 1, 1863 he was made Colonel of the 51st U.S. Colored Infantry, the first and only [illegible] of such troops in the western theatre at that time. He was promoted to Brig. General Oct. 27, 1863. In 1864 he commanded the 1st Brigade 1st Division in the Vicksburg District until his appointment expired July 4, 1864. [illegible] He became active in politics in Missouri and from 1871 to 1876 he was United States Consul to China. His [illegible] political work was [illegible] of a [illegible] editor and he also wrote several [illegible] of poetry. He died [illegible]

(M.G.) Alexander Sandor Asboth, 1811

(M.G.) Robert Allen, 1811-

(B.G.) Charles S. Sheldon (Ex Sergeant)

(M.G. Atty Gen) Edward Bates - also a Mrs Lawyer 1793-

(M.G.) William Plummer Benton 1828 [illegible]

(B.G.) John Lourie Beveridge Gov of Ill 1873 1877

(B.G.) Henry Bertram, ——

(B.G.) Chester Harding Jr. and Edward Harding - [illegible]

(B.G.) Egbert Ferman Brown 1846-

(B.G.) ~~John A. Bowen, 1830~~

GENERAL JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, U.S.A

83 THE LYNN MECHANICS BANK, LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
(From the Foster W Rice Collection)

Gen Fremont was born in Georgia in 1813. A mathematical genius even while still in school, he ~~taught~~ that subject in the Navy. In 1838 he joined the Army Topographical Engineers Corps and for seven years became prominent as "The Pathfinder" ~~through~~ from his explorations in the Rocky Mountains. He was elected Governor of California ~~[illegible]~~ but was forced to resign because of his army affiliation. He then became a U.S. Senator from California. He was ~~the~~ an unsuccessful Presidential candidate in 1856. In 1861 when war came he was made Major General on July 3, 1861, in charge of the Western Department. After being defeated at Wilsons Creek Mo., Fremont was ~~also~~ transferred to the east. Here he unsuccessfully opposed Jackson in the Shenandoah valley campaign. When his corps was placed in the Army of Virginia under Gen. Pope on June 26, 1862 Fremont refused to serve under him

and was relieved June 23, 1862. He spent the balance of the war "awaiting orders." He withdrew as a Presidential candidate in the 1864 race at the last moment. After the war he engaged in railroad building and from 1878 was NAMED Territorial Governor of Arizona. He died in 1880.

PORTRAIT ALSO ON: #3 Lynn Mechanics Bank, Lynn, Mass. (Variety 1). Variety 2 illustrated herewith is believed to be only a lithographic copy of Variety 1, the original engraved variety by the American Bank Note Co.

Portrait Also on: #3 LYNN MECHANICS BANK, LYNN, MASS. (VARIETY No. 1). ~~VARIETY No.~~, ILLUSTRATED HEREWITH, IS VARIETY No. 2, BELIEVED TO BE A LITHOGRAPHIC COPY OF VARIETY No. 1, THE ORIGINAL ENGRAVED SPECIMEN.

Pope
Ashford

GENERAL JOHN POPE, U.S.A.

$20.00 ~~MISSOURI~~ DEFENCE WARRANT OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
(From the Grover Cornwell Collection)

Gen Pope was born in 1822 in Kentucky, and graduated from West Point in 1842. After fighting in the Mexican War and engaging in ARMY survey expeditions, he explored the west for a number of years. His rank of captain was changed to Brig. General on May 17, 1861. He commanded Both the Districts of Northern ~~Missouri~~ Missouri, and Central Missouri as well as a Division in the Army of Southwest Missouri, all in 1861. In Feb 1862 he took command of the Army of the Mississippi. He became a Major General on Mar 21, 1862. He was Lincoln's selection to head the new Army of Virginia on June 26, 1862. He did well until he met the Lee-Jackson combination, by whom he was soundly defeated. He was relieved of his command by Gen. McClellan. Pope then led the Department of the Northwest for most of the re-

maining war years. He remained in the service after the war, becoming a Major General in the REGULAR ARMY in 1882, but retired in 1886. He died in 1892.

PORTRAITS ALSO ON: None known

GENERAL WILLIAM STARKE ROSECRANS, U.S.A.

$1.00 GREAT WESTERN SANITATION FAIR, CINCINNATI, OHIO,

Gen. Rosecrans was born in Ohio in 1819, and graduated from West Point in 1842, fifth in a class of fifty six. After working in the east and teaching at West Point he resigned to become a civil engineer, architect, and also oil refiner. When war came he joined the Ohio ~~Engineer~~ volunteers as a Colonel and Aide-de-camp on Gen. McClellan's ~~staff~~ April 23, 1861. On June 16, 1861 he was appointed Brig. General and he WAS IN COMMAND OF a brigade in the Army of Occupation, West Virginia. Transferred to the more active Department of West Virginia on Oct. 11, 1861 and the Army of the Mississippi. June 26, 1862, he rose to rank of Major General on March 21, 1862. Other assignments were the command of District of Corinth, July 27, 1862 in the Battle of Corinth and the Army of the Cumberland, Oct. 30, 1862. His defeat at Chickamauga cost him his command, however. He "awaited orders" until Jan. 30, 1864, when he was placed in command

of the Department of the Missouri. He was one of fifteen officers given the thanks of Congress HIS for his work at Stones River. Also made a breveted Major AND LATER A BRIG-GENERAL IN 1889 in the regular army, he resigned in 1867 to become Minister to Mexico 1868-1889. He then become a rancher and Congressman IN California. He died in 1898.

PORTRAIT ALSO ON: None Known. Original of note illustrated herewith approximately 4" x 8" in size.

Criswell
Biecuik
Rice
Burgett
Ferguson
Donn

4 x 8

Civil War Generals etc
Portrayed On Obsolete Currency

Civil War Generals etc.
Portrayed On American
obsolete Currency

etc.

Portrayed On Obsolete Currency

Floyd Shoemaker, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia

Ralph Newman,

Ezra J. Warner, Author of "Generals In Gray."

also:

Eric P. Newman;
Glenn B. Smedley, Vernon Brown.

The [illegible] of the Civil War Anniversary would hardly be complete without a study of the currency of the 1860s which honoring the Generals and other military leaders by use of their portraits.

Brought together for the first time in a work of both numismatic and historic interest, a total of more thirty PORTRAITS of the military leaders of the war years 1861-65 are shown here on currency issues of that era.

In addition to the regular Generals it has been found both fitting and appropriate to include the top political-military figures INCLUDING Presidents Lincoln and Davis, Secretaries of War Stanton and Judah, [illegible] super Generals or Commander In Chief in charge of Generals [illegible]

mentioned following.

The historical and numismatic observance of the Centennial Anniversary of the Civil War would not be complete without a study of the portraits of Generals and other military leaders on the contemporary paper currency of that period.

Extensive research has uncovered the fact that over thirty such issues of the war years were so honored by both North and South, and from President down to Tom Lincoln and President Jefferson Davis on down.

~~Perhaps the greatest satisfaction in compiling a work of this kind for the first time would come from the good feeling in being able to identify OVER a dozen previously unidentified portraits of military men on these early currency issues.~~

Perhaps the greatest satisfaction in compiling a work of this kind for the first time would come from the good feeling of being able to identify OVER a dozen previously unidentified portraits of military men on these early currency issues.

THIS WAS POSSIBLE ONLY WITH THE FULL COOPERATION OF THE CIVIL WAR HISTORIANS AND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES IN-

Three regrets, all beyond the writer's control, were (1) the inability to locate a single note bearing the portrait of General Robert E. Lee (2) A NAVAL ADMIRAL (2) the virtual two to one ratio of Union Generals over Confederate Generals on available portraits. This latter fact no doubt stems from the shrinking economic and monetary status of the Confederacy from 1863 on. [illegible], qualified help and [illegible] paper itself [illegible] almost to the point of being non-existent in many instances and places. ~~[illegible] inability to find a naval admiral~~

No attempt was made to include military portraits [illegible] on [illegible] which were never intended to pass as currency, or on regularly issued [illegible] currency. Their inclusion here would be a duplication of the Presidential fine work and would consist only of [illegible] of a later generation in most instances.

Lib

To the memory of President Abraham Lincoln and his brave boys in blue and to President Jefferson Davis and his brave boys in gray 1861-1865 is this work dedicated.

In addition to those whose names are listed herewith in connection with illustrations of their material, other noted numismatists and Civil War historians consulted, include:

~~In addition to those whose names are listed herewith in connection with~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~for~~ illustrations of their material and Civil War ~~other~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~noted historians and numismatists consulted~~ include:

Floyd C. Shoemaker for many years Secy. of the ~~lifetime~~

Donald Walsh

Ralph Newman

Egon T. Warner, author of "Generals In Gray" One Of

Leroy Burris

Mrs. [illegible] Mont. Co. Hist. Soc.

[illegible] of Montgomery County, Norristown Pa.

Glenn B. Smedley, Eric P. Newman,

Alice Slabaugh, Vernon Brown

Harold Bowen, Austin M. Sheheen, Jr.

Harley L. Freeman

NOT

The line was also drawn at
bonds, payable at a future date, or with coupons
attached for clipping, as none of these were meant as a circulating medium and many
were more than 12 inches square in size.

of important records — we don't stem from the [illegible] and [illegible] status from 1863 on. Apparently staff facilities had been taken [illegible] to the point of being non-existent in some instances.

The co-operation of Civil War historians, various historical societies and [illegible] was almost without exception, the finest [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] work up to the greatest degree of completeness [illegible].

To the memory of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in this work [illegible].

In addition to these [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the use of their material [illegible] herewith the following [illegible] Civil War historians, societies and [illegible] were consulted and of great assistance.

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Elmer Tupper

Chas. Kraus

WHITE

Lee Hewitt

Affleck

The Civil War Digest

"A History of the Civil war" by
Benson J. Lossing LL.D.
Printed by the War Memorial
Association

PORTRAITS OF CIVIL WAR GENERALS, etc. ON AMERICAN OBSOLETE CURRENCY

The numismatic and historical observance of the Civil War's Centennial Anniversary would not be complete without an illustrated study of the paper currency of that period which portrays all the war time Generals and other leading military figures, from President Lincoln and President Davis on down.

Research has uncovered the astonishing fact that over thirty fine pieces of the 1861-1865 conflict were so honored. This figure includes over a dozen previously identified portraits of military men, correctly identified ~~[illegible]~~ for the first time, ~~in this~~ IN THIS ARTICLE.

While a work of this kind is never complete due to lack of access to every collection, no effort has been spared in making its degree of completeness as high as possible.

The co-operation of noted Civil War historians, various Historical and Numismatic Societies and a number of leading numismatists was almost without exception, the finest possible, and was a leading factor in this work attaining the degree of completeness it has.

Several regrets, far beyond the writer's control we include the fact that not a single note issued

bearing General Robert E. Lee's portrait on it, or that of a naval admiral or hero from either side. Also, the ~~actual~~ AN unavoidable VIRTUAL two to one ratio of Union Generals over Confederate Generals. THIS ~~[illegible]~~ undoubtedly stemmed from the shrinking military and economic status of the Confederacy from 1863 on. THEIR qualified help, facilities and ~~[illegible]~~ paper ~~[illegible]~~ NEEDED TO PREPARE THIS CURRENCY became increasingly scarce, often to the point of ~~[illegible]~~ BEING non-existent.

No attempt was made here to include military portraits found on satirical or political issues of later years, inasmuch as they were never intended for use as money. Nor does this work include subjects found on regularly issued United States fractional currency and greenbacks. Their inclusion here would not only be a duplication of Mr. Friedberg's fine work, but would also MEAN extension into an entirely different type AND PERIOD of currency ~~[illegible]~~. The line had to be drawn also in the use or non-use of Bonds. Because any Bond payable at a future date, or having detachable coupons, was not intended as a circulating medium, they were excluded from use herewith. MOST ~~[illegible]~~ were ~~[illegible]~~ than 12 inches square in dimensions ~~[illegible]~~ very large size, ~~[illegible]~~ some being more

It is seldom that a numismatist has an opportunity to present a subject of such combined historical, military, sentimental and numismatic interest, ~~such~~

J. Heflin

OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE CIVIL WAR AND

If it is a small contribution to the general subject of American it has served its purpose as this ~~is~~.

~~the author~~

To the memory of both President Abraham Lincoln and his brave boys in blue and to President Jefferson Davis and his brave boys in gray is this work respectfully dedicated.

In addition to those numismatists and organizations ~~whose~~ WHO ARE NAMED ~~names are all~~ ~~assistance~~ is acknowledged in connection with the use of notes illustrated herewith, the following noted Civil War historians, societies and numismatists were also consulted and were of ~~tremendous~~ assistance.

(1) FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER, long time Secretary of the Missouri Historical Society until his retirement in 1960.

(8) DONALD WALSH, present Secretary of the Missouri Historical Society.

(2) RALPH G. NEWMAN, founder of the first Civil War Round Table, author of numerous books on the Civil War and Abraham Lincoln

(3) EZRA J. WARNER, author of "Generals In Gray" and noted authority ON RESEARCH of Civil War Generals

(5) MRS. LEROY BURRIS, of the Historical Society of Montgomery County, Norristown, Pa.

(4) MR. VERNON BROWN, Curator of the Chase Manhattan Moneys of the World Collection.

(7) MR. P. ZYWICKI, Curator of the Chicago Historical Society.

(6) MRS. ARLENE LOWE WHITE, of the Western Reserve Historical Society

Also: Glenn B. Smedley, Eric P. Newman, Harley Freeman, Austin M. Shiheen, Jr., Harold Bowen; Warren Henderson, Chet Krause, Lee Hewitt, Arlie Slabaugh, Charles Affleck, Elmer Tupper, Horace Emerson, Albert Dorin

~~B. Bibliography~~ References:

PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, Francis T. Miller, Editor.

GENERALS IN GRAY, by Ezra J. Warner

A CIVIL WAR DIGEST, by E. B. Long and Ralph Newman

~~A HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR~~

by Benson J. Lossing.

THE CIVIL WAR DICTIONARY, by Mark Mayo Boatner III

GENERAL DANIEL EDGAR SICKLES

General Sickles was born in New York State in 1825. Upon graduation from law school he commenced his practice.

☆ SICKLES ☆

One of the most [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] is the fact that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] to be of the same [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to this effect [illegible]

THEY BELIEVE THAT
THEY [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Museum and the [illegible] Historical Society, all of Richmond, Va.

In this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (1815-1823) [illegible] had been [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Commonwealth [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] identification.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as being that of [illegible]

Bates was born in Va. in 1793; in 1813 he joined a volunteer militia company to repel a threatened attack on Norfolk, Va. and rose to rank of Sgt. in less than a year of service.

At suggestion of brother, Frederick Bates, then Secy. of Missouri Territory, Edward went to St. Louis in 1814 and began the study of law. In 1816 he began practice of law and 2 years later formed a partnership with Joshua Barton, a brother of David Barton, one of the first U. S. Senators from Missouri. Partnership continued until 1823 when Barton was killed in a duel. He was delegate to State Constitutional convention (1820); Attorney-General of State of Missouri (1820); a member of the legislature (1822); States Attorney for Missouri (1824) and Representative in Congress (1826). He also served in the legislatures of 1830 and 1834. In 1842 he re-entered the practice of law at St. Louis. In 1850 Pres. Fillmore appointed him Secretary of War but for personal reasons he declined. In 1853 he was appointed Judge of the St Louis Land Court. In 1860 he received 48 votes on the first ballots ~~in the~~ as a presidential candidate, but later withdrew in favor of Lincoln. Bates was given his choice of any cabinet post he wanted by Lincoln except Secretary of State. He accepted that of Attorney General and was the first cabinet officer to be chosen from

west of the Mississippi River. His influence in Lincoln's cabinet waned as he disagreed with others of the cabinet on several important issues and he resigned in 1864. His

ATTORNEY GENERAL EDWARD BATES

health declined after returning to Missouri and he died in 1869

#5 UNION MILITARY BOND, JEFFERSON CITY.
(From the Dr. Howard Cater Collection)

Attorney General Bates was born in Virginia in 1793. After passing the bar examination Bates the practiced law in Missouri. He held a number of minor political offices before becoming a member of the Missouri State Legislature and then the U. S. Congress. He was one of Lincoln's strongest PRESIDENTIAL supporters from Missouri in the campaign of 1860. As a reward for his loyalty, Lincoln appointed Bates his first Attorney General in 1861. Bates held this position until Nov. 24 1864 when he was succeeded by James Speed of Kentucky. He returned to Missouri and helped to defeat radicals who had taken control of the state government. Bates died in 1869.

PORTRAIT ALSO ON: None Known

He wrote several noteworthy volumes on the war in the late 1870's

Portrait also on $20, Confed. States of America ~~1861 issue~~; ~~"B. Duncan, Columbia, S.C." issue of 1860~~ Same "B. Duncan, Richmond" and "Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S.C., ~~all of the~~ 1861 issue; Same, $20.00 1862 issue; Same $20.00, 1863 issue; ~~Same, $20, 1864 issue~~;

Carmi
Murphy
above
1
13 43
15 149
37 149
45

Dr Arlu

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, DESOTO, NEBRASKA

$1.00 (L) Farm wife and child at tending cattle (C) Portrait of Miss Inez Coleman as a child, the daughter of
DE-19 James B. Coleman of Trenton, N.J. (R) Two bee-hives. Overprint made up of words "One Dollar" and figure "1", in minute form lower center, in GREEN; also large figure "1" directly above overprint, in GREEN. (Wismer No. 30.)

DE-20
$1.00 Same, but with Letter "B."

DE-21
$1.00 Same, but with (1) both the overprint, lower center and large figure "1" directly above it in ORANGE AND (2) word "Nebraska" at upper center not beneath DeSoto in lower center as on DE-19 and DE-20. (Wismer No. 31)

DE-22.
$1.00 Same, but with Letter "B."

DE-23. (L)
$2.00 Female seated on barrel wielding sickle (C) Farm scene, including boy seated on horse near barn door, where two men stand, also child, farm animals and female in background (R) Female portrait. Overprint made up of repetition of words "Two Dollars" and figure "2" in minute form, lower center, in GREEN. (Wismer No. 32)

DE-24
$2.00 Same, but with (1) the overprint, lower center in ORANGE and (2) with word 'Nebraska' at upper right, not beneath 'DeSoto' in lower center, as on DE-23 (Wismer No. 33) Letter "A"

DE-25

$3.00 (L) Basket filled with ears of corn. (C) Man and boy herding farm animals as couple nearby looks on (R) Female holding flowers. Overprint made up of repetition of words "Three Dollars" and figure '3' in minute form, lower center, in GREEN. Letter "A" (Wismer No. 34).

DE-26

$3.00 Same, but with overprint, lower center, in ORANGE. Letter "A". (Wismer No. 35).

Wis-mer

DE-27

$5.00 Same vignettes as on $3 denomination notes of this bank, DE-25 and DE-26. Large figure '5' in upper right corner; large 'V' in upper left corner. Overprint ~~in lower center~~ made up of ~~words~~ repetition of words "Five Dollars" and figure '5' in minute form, lower center, in GREEN Letter "A". (Wismer No. 36.)

DE-28

$5.00. Same, but with overprint, lower center, in ORANGE. Letter "A". (Wismer No. 37.)

(a) Entire issue by "National Bank Note Company"
(b) Entire issue has printed date, Dec. 12, 1860
(c) Probable arrangement of issue, $1 (A) and (B), $2 (A) and $3 (A), with a separate and limited issue of $5 (A), in both ~~green~~ orange and green overprints

THE WAUBEEK BANK, DE SOTO, NEBRASKA

DE-29

$1.00 (L) Female holding bouquet (C) Seated farmer in foreground, others working field in background (R) Indian on ledge overlooking city. Letter "A". (Wismer No. 38.)

DE-30

$2.00 (L) Two girls carrying grain (C) Ship and sailor to left of large shield, man with pick at right thereof. (R) Indian girl viewing white girl with flag and shield. Letter "A". (Wismer No. 39).

DE-31

$3.00 (L) Portrait of Daniel Webster (C) Two females seated on either side of shield, below which is inscription, "Prosperity & Liberty (R) Female holding divider. Letter "A" (Wismer No. 40).

DE-32

$5.00 (L) Portrait of Henry Clay (C) Large steamboat, in front, smaller ones in background (R) Portrait of George Washington. Letter "A." (Wismer No. 41).

(a.) Entire issue by "Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York" and "New England Bank Note Co., Boston."

(b.) Entire issue has printed 1857 date, balance written in.

(c.) Specimens seen had May 1, 1857 date.

(d.) Entire issue has its denominations overprinted in large red-orange ~~[illegible]~~ letters penetrating in lower center, such as ONE on the $1, TWO on the $2, etc.

(e) Arrangement of issue, $1 (A), $2 (A), $3 (A) and $5 (A)

DE-33 TREASURER OF DE SOTO CITY

$2.00 (Amount written in). No vignettes or printer's name imprint. Dated November 3, 1862 (185- printed, balance written in and figure '5' crossed over. On a thin, gray paper. Signed by C. C. Davis, Mayor, and H. C. Astetter, Recorder. No plate letters. (Scrip.)

[illegible] AND PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR [illegible]

[illegible] OF MISSOURI.

[illegible]

in 1858. In the [illegible] election of the party re-
ceived 48 votes on the first ballot, but later withdrew
in favor of the other candidate named Lincoln. [illegible]
When 1860 the election [illegible] was offered and [illegible] he
[illegible] in his cabinet [illegible] that of [illegible]
of State. He accepted the position [illegible]
and [illegible] to become the first cabinet [illegible] from
a state west of the Mississippi River. [illegible] influence
in the cabinet [illegible] after disagreement with the
conduct of the war several important issues, and he re-
signed his post late 1864. He returned to Missouri but
his health was declining rapidly and he died in 1869.

PORTRAIT ALSO ON— NOW KNOWN

Messages and Proclamations of Governors of the State of Missouri, Vol. IV - Grace Gilmore Avery, A.B. and Floyd C. Shoemaker, A.M. '24 Gov's Willard Preble Hall (1864-1865); Thomas Clement Fletcher (1865-1869) and Joseph Washington McClurg (1869-1871), Columbia, Mo. 1924.

WILLARD PREBLE HALL

Born at Harper's Ferry, Va. 5-9-1820, of New England ancestry. He graduated from Yale in 1839. He came to Missouri in 1840 to qualify for the bar, in the office of his brother, Judge William A. Hall. Although nominated for Congress in 1846, Hall ~~battled~~ enlisted in the First Missouri Cavalry in Mexican War before the election took place. He won the nomination, even so, and was relieved from military service. He served 3 terms in Congress. As war approached he left no doubt as to his UNIONIST position despite the opposition of even the duly elected Governor JACKSON himself. After the State had split into two armed sections, a Convention was hastily called to appoint ~~State~~ officials to replace Gov. Jackson and others who had defected and set up their own seat of STATE government at Neosho.

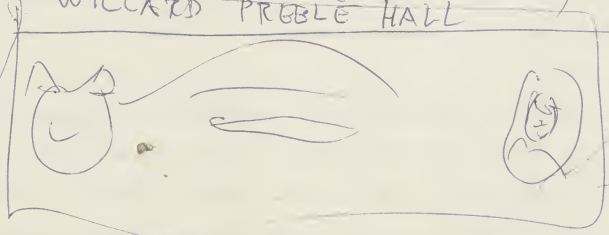
on 7/30/41 TO FORM A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND

The Convention elected Hamilton R. Gamble as Provisional Governor and Hall, as the Lieutenant Governor. Upon Gamble's death in January, 1864, Hall succeded him, until the duly elected Thos. C. Fletcher was inaugurated Jan. 2, 1865. Although unlike TENNESSEE Gov. Andrew Johnson who was GIVEN ADDITIONAL THE MILITARY RANK OF A MAJOR GENERAL in connection with his administrative duties as an appointed Governor Hall was given ONLY the additional title of Commander-in-Chief of the State of Missouri THIS PLACED HIM IN CHARGE OF THE IMPORTANT MISSOURI STATE MILITIA WHICH SO VALIANTLY DEFENDED NORTHERN MISSOURI IN THE ABSCENSE OF FEDERAL TROOPS WHO WERE REQUIRED ELSEWHERE After the war he again resumed his law practice. He died in 11/2/1882.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MISSOURI (PROVISIONAL AND GOVERNOR)
WILLARD PREBLE HALL

Gamble

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (PROVISIONAL AND GOVERNOR) OF MISSOURI
WILLARD PREBLE HALL



$5.00 DEFENCE WARRANT OF STATE OF MISSOURI

DE-13- $3.00 Vignette "Morning", female volant shown in front of combined urban and rural scene. (C) Boy leading ox-drawn load of hay; also tiny oval vignette showing Indian drawing arrow from holder (R) Seated girl shields eyes with hand THREE in large letters in RED-BROWN overprint, lower center. Printed 185—, balance written in: specimens seen were dated Apr. 15, 1859 or May 1, 1859. Letter "A". By "Baldwin, Bald & Cousland, New York" and "Bald, Cousland & Co., Philad^a." (Wismer No. 26).

DE-14 $3.00 Same, but with "Redeemable at No. 90 Wall St., N Y" overprinted vertically in red at left. Letter "A"

DE-15 $3.00 Same, but with "Bought at 90 Wall Street, at 1 Per Cent Discount," overprinted vertically in blue at left. Letter "A"

DE-16 - $3.00 Same, but (1) THREE in large letters in GREEN overprint, lower center. (2) with "Redeemable at No. 68 Wall Street, New York" engraved in oval (instead of Indian as on DE-13) and (3) with printed date, June 2, 1862. Letter "A"; also shows "AB Co" at upper right (Wismer No. 28).

DE-17 $3.00 Same, but with (1) printed date, Oct. 1st, 1863 (2) By "American Bank Note Co., New York" and (3) without "Redeemable at No. 63 Wall Street." Letter "A." (Wismer No. 27.).

VICE PRESIDENT ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS

Vice President Stephens was born in Georgia in 1812. In 1832 he graduated from Franklin College, now the University of Georgia. After studying law and passing the bar examination he practiced law until becoming a member of the State Legislature in 1836. Then for ~~the ensuing~~ the next twenty years 1839 to 1859 he was Georgia's Representative to the U. S. Congress. As war approached he ~~and~~ along with Howell Cobb and Robert Toombs formed a powerful trio in an attempt to lead the South away from secession. Of the three, Stephens was ~~not~~ the last to change his mind, and then only after his State had seceded. Despite his pacific views, he was a leading member of the Provisional Congress at Montgomery in 1861, where he was chosen Vice President. In November, 1861 he was re-elected for three years.

He was one of the representatives of the Confederacy who met with President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward at the ill fated Hampton Roads Peace Conference. Only after the failure of this attempt at peace, did Stephens admit the impossibility of a compromise.

In May 1865

After the war he was arrested at his home and ~~spend~~ imprisoned at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor in October, 1865. In 1872 he became Editor and part owner of the Atlanta Sun. He was again ~~elected~~ a member of the U. S. Congress from 1873 to 1882. He was also elected Governor of Georgia in the latter year, but died at Atlanta in March 1883.

almost immediately upon his return to Georgia after the war, he was elected to the Senate but was not allowed ~~to take~~ his seat. He retired to write "A Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States (1868-1870).

PORTRAIT ALSO ON ~~N3a~~

~~Capital City Coin Center~~
~~2026 Broadway~~
~~Sacramento 18, Calif.~~

~~[illegible] Bass~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~1941 [illegible]~~
~~Hollywood 27, [illegible]~~

9-25

Pat Allen Coins & Stamps
116 Spruce St.
Texarkana, Texas

[illegible] Stamp & Coin Co.
5401 [illegible] Ave.
Baltimore 15, Md.

~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible] S.W.~~
~~Seattle 6, Wash.~~

Thompson's Coins
204 N. Columbus
Medford, Oregon

Suburban Coins
121½ W. Lockwood
Webster Grove 19, Mo

~~Hubert L. Polzer~~
~~4716 W. Center St.~~
~~Milwaukee 10, Wis.~~

TRACE COIN CO
2807 DE OVAN AVE.
STOCKTON 4, CALIF.

Mrs. Barnes
Gordon Gill
Milw. Historical

Werner B. Levin
517 Commercial St.
Atchison, Kansas

C. A. (Slim) Dunbar
937 S. LaBrea Ave
P.O. Box 277
Inglewood, Calif.

~~Louis Bell~~
~~Masonic Bldg~~
~~Decatur, Alabama~~

Doc's Camera Coin Mart
1136 W. State
Milwaukee 3, Wis.

Otis Underdahl
RIO, WIS.

Lichtman Co.
228 W. 4th St.
Rm 324
L. A., 13, Calif.

~~Beehive Antiques~~
~~368 E. 3 South~~
~~Salt Lake City 11 Utah~~

MIDAS COIN CO.
8909 ST. CHARLES RD
ST. LOUIS 14 MO.

SONNER'S COIN & STAMP STORE
18012 VENTURA BLVD
TARZANA, CAL

Spartan Coin Co
135 Avant
Spartanburg, S. C.

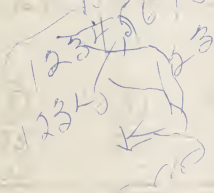
LEXINGTON COIN SHOP
177 N. LIME
LEXINGTON, KY

"Salt Lake Deseret"
Nov. 20, 1850

Salt Lake, Deseret, 10/20/50, This Terr. was established by Brigham Young in 1849. U. S. Govt refused to recognize it and instead created Terr of Utah, 9-9-50

1. $10 Bromville BK, plain
2. $1 Omaha & Chop Bank
3. $10 Platte Valley BK
4. $2 Nemaha Valley BK Vert
5. $3 Bromville BK (green)
6. $5 BK of Neb.

Banking



EARLY FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE OLD WEST.

From the moment the first nugget of gold was extracted from the earth in the California Gold Rush of 1848-1849, the problem of a sufficient and satisfactory medium of exchange plagued each new, western mining camp or town as developed.

Because there were no stringent rules or regulations regarding what could be used as money in those days, each community solved its ~~so~~ money problems in its own way, usually with paper scrip issued by banks, merchants, mining companies, etc. The ~~[illegible]~~

If this money itself was interesting and varied, the EXPERIENCES WITH IT were even more so.

(P) The Miners' Bank of San Francisco, operated by Stephen Wright from a small cottage at 12½ monthly rental, was the first to issue currency in the west. As early as June, 1849, it attempted to replace the gold dust and gold nugets with paper currency. The plan never worked for the miners would have none of it. They preferred the hard metal whose value

they knew to paper money, whose worth was always in doubt to them at least. As a result paper was issued in numerous places, but it never gained a foothold as a circulating medium, even in San Francisco.

There were 2 main ways in which the miner exchanged the value of the crude ore for a negotiable medium of exchange. First was the obtaining of a draft payable at ~~whatever bank and city the miner desired~~ ~~usually the~~ nearest large city bank to THE MINERS ~~his~~ home town. Second, was the placing of gold dust on acct OR FOR SAFE KEEPING at one of the numerous banks that sprang up for this purpose. This method lost favor because of the increasing number of murders of depositors, who were followed and waylayed in some lonely spot. The "banker" would ~~[illegible]~~ take over the dead man's deposit often a sizable sum, and no one would be the wiser. The early vigilante committees were formed to combat ~~these~~ excessive no APPARENTLY WITHOUT PARTIAL AS of murders in any of them of men with little

~~[illegible]~~ cash in their pockets, ~~[illegible]~~

Later as the individual "grubstaker" was replaced by the larger hydraulic mining companies. Men were paid by check more often than not. In many areas the combined express and banking facilities of such firms as Wells Fargo & Co. Adams Co. and a lot of others, performed all necessary banking functions of the miners, as well as the mining companies themselves

(P)

NEXTASIA

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

UNDER THE

Obsolete State with Interesting Historic

VIII. The Four Issues of the Western Exch. Fire & Marine Ins. Co. Circulated In Three Different States.

If all the intrigue, politics, subterfuge, unsound practices and judgment under which 19th century bank currency was ISSUED WHEN MADE were combined more perfectly illustrated than in the notes of the Western Exch. Fire & Marine Ins. Co. of Omaha the writer is unaware of.

If all the intrigue, subterfuge, politics, unsound practices and judgment under which 19th century bank currency was issued could be better illustrated than in the notes of the West. Exch. Fire & Marine Ins. Co. of Omaha, the writer is unaware of it.

Unable to [illegible] the Western Ld Bank Co., due to [illegible] prohibitive laws of the newly created Neb. Ter. against banknote currency.

~~Between 1854 and 1857 four different issues were made and its circulation crossed into 3 states — Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois. The only issue of the four that attempted legitimately was suppressed, but the other three circulated freely through subterfuge in locations which they were not originally designated.~~

~~These early banking~~

~~In reconstructing the time and circumstances under which all the activities took place,~~ perhaps some justification can be found for them in the time and circumstance of their origin.

The scanty but growing population of Nebr. was suddenly forced to adopt the organic and operative laws of a Territory — including banking laws. ~~Nebraska~~ AS A RESULT OF THE BARRAGE KANSAS NEB. ACT. ~~became a Territory in 1854 to 185~~ satisfy the balance of power between Free and Pro Slavery with Kansas entering as a Slave State under the Kansas Nebraska Act.

In reconstructing these early banking activities, perhaps some justification can be found for them in the time and circumstance of their origin.

The scanty but growing population of Nebraska was suddenly forced to formulate the organic and legislative laws of a territory — including those on banking — as a result of the compromise Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, [illegible] upon it.

The first territorial legislature convened [illegible] [illegible] 1855 at Omaha.

Thus in [illegible] banks and currency [illegible] paragraph in these [illegible] "If any person shall [illegible] or [illegible] in any way [illegible] in any association or company formed for the purpose of issuing or putting into circulation any bill, check, ticket,"

subjects promissory note, or other paper or
any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the
Territory, he shall be punished by impris-
onment in the county jail not exceeding one
year, or by a fine of not more than $1000,
or [illegible] [illegible] both.

With less [illegible] [illegible] fighting [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

These are the matters [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]
of the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
to tell how the statutes were [illegible], but
there can be [illegible] no to relate what actually
has happened.

But these visitors from Boston were made fully cognizant of the banking laws of Nebraska Territory soon after their arrival [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

Under the insurance company's charter as they were legally permitted to receive deposits and issue certificates thereon, the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] until [illegible] the [illegible] that the notes were only "certificates of deposit" [illegible] [illegible] used only [illegible] the [illegible] of an insurance company [illegible] issue of deposits [illegible].

The legal problems for this type of note [illegible] [illegible] of Boston [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of Illinois and Wisconsin [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] certificate of deposit [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

This first insurance company bank in the Territory began to operate in Nov. 1855. It played its designated [illegible] legitimate role [illegible] for a time, and even became the official depository of the Territorial government. Its 1855 issue may be considered a Neb. Iowa listing, inasmuch as it was necessary to operate as authorized for awhile at least [illegible] LEGITIMATE [illegible] company certificates of deposit [illegible]

But early By 1856 the "bank" was already performing the duel role of a Nebraska insurance company and an Iowa banknote provider with increasing emphasis on the latter operation.

[illegible] indicating. The practice became so extensive that by the end of 1856 all pretense at operating a Nebraska insurance company ceased. The entire function of this company was [illegible] on from banks in Iowa, and for all practical purposes the Nebraska firm [illegible]

non-existent, although it is [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in Nebraska
[illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FUT [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] its
charter to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] forming
group [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] together [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
in 1842.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] severely handicapped by
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the Johnson, a native and Traveler of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] and the [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."

[illegible] the whole [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of an insurance company [illegible] Western Fire and Marine [illegible] began operations in November 1855. In a short time it [illegible], it kept to its role of a legitimate insurance firm. It was also made the official depository of the territorial government.

1 – Texas
2 – Iowa
3. – Kansas
4. – Nebraska
5 – Minnesota
6 – Utah
7 – Michigan
8. – Vermont
9 – Ohio
10 – Kentucky
11 – Indiana
12 – Mo?
13. – Wis?
14
15

WAS CHARTERED AS
BECAME

Perhaps the strangest combination of ~~[illegible]~~ banking procedures ever to be found in the origin of ~~[illegible]~~ bank are those associated with ~~the~~ [illegible] Western Exch. Fire & Marine Ins. Co. of Omaha, Nebr.

Perhaps the strangest combination of banking events and procedures that could be found in the origin of a 1st Century bank are those associated with ~~the~~ beginnings of the Western Exch. Fire & Marine Ins. Co. of Omaha, Nebr. the first [illegible] in Nebraska Territory

Perhaps ~~the~~ strangest set of circumstances under which a bank originated in the 1850's were those associated with the Western Exch. Fire & Marine Ins. Co. of Omaha, Nebr. ~~the~~ bank that became an insurance company in order to issue circulating notes

A

[illegible] FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO. [illegible]
[illegible] BANK THAT BECAME AN INSURANCE COMPANY IN ORDER TO
[illegible] ISSUE CURRENCY

Obsolete Notes With Interesting Histories

VIII. — Deputy Certificates of a Non Existent Company Circulated.

In 3 States After [illegible] THE (Legal) Bankrupts WERE SUPPRESSED ATTEMPTED

[illegible]

119

[illegible]

Between 1857 and 1859 [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] of the [illegible] that were attempted [illegible] were suppressed, but the other three [illegible] for which they were not originally designated or intended.

In [illegible] these [illegible] [illegible], perhaps some justification can be found for them in the time and circumstances of their origin.

In 1857 the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] was passed to formulate the [illegible] of [illegible] of a Territory — including those [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The first territorial legislature convened in [illegible] 1855 at Omaha. These [illegible] with banks and [illegible] in just one paragraph of the [illegible] Code, which read, "If any person shall undertake to or become a member of, or be in any way interested in any association or company formed for the purpose of issuing, or putting into circulation any bill, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note, or other paper of any kind to circulate as money in this Territory, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not more than $1000."

This [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

With less than [illegible] paper scattered over an almost boundless area (this was before the reduction of Nebraska to its present day boundaries), it was obvious that their needs for currency issue was very small.

Thus was the paper supposedly issued for a year at least.

But only in 1855 a [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible], led by [illegible] & Benton Jr., a nephew of Senator Benton of Missouri. What then was accomplished is now well known, but how it was done will probably always remain a matter of conjecture. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the need was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for their [illegible] state of [illegible], [illegible] all currency issues were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] affecting [illegible] for them.

Both these [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] of Nebraska [illegible] and [illegible] the Territory [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] a proposed [illegible]

[illegible] AND [illegible] ISSUE of

[illegible] CURRENCY

[illegible] San Junction AS

BOTH [illegible] BANKS AND THE [illegible] WERE [illegible] suppressed, [illegible]

[illegible] approval was [illegible]

[illegible] FOR A TIME [illegible] WYMAN AND MR [illegible] TO BECOME TREASURER OF THE U.S. AND [illegible] ASSISTANT TREASURER

[illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] deposits and issue certificates [illegible] the [illegible] line of [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] were to be used only in the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the depositor written [illegible] on such certificate

To [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the letter and [illegible] of a [illegible] WHICH THEY HAD [illegible] than one year before.

received
[illegible] of the illegal [illegible]
and WE THINK HAD BEEN [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
of ~~trust~~ was also committed [illegible] of
Deposits [illegible] the Marine & Fire Ins. Co. of
Milwaukee [illegible] Marine & Fire Ins., [illegible]
yet they were the chief [illegible]
in the [illegible]
out of [illegible] in the early 1850s.

Nevertheless,
~~It~~, under the guise of an insurance company, ~~the~~ Bentonia Company began operations
W-W
PAR
9/?
LATE IN ~~[illegible]~~ 185?. ~~[illegible]~~ For a very short time at least, it kept to its role of a legitimate insurance firm. The territorial government made ~~[illegible]~~ it its ~~[illegible]~~ official depository. [illegible] [illegible] Tullen, the former [illegible] to become Treasurer [illegible] and the latter [illegible] there was never any doubt as to the actual purpose of the ~~[illegible]~~ company. By Nov. 1, 1853 the first certificates of deposit were in circulation. Most of the "depositors" named on the notes were firm owners or employees, A

1162
181
1

notable — one being George Greene, is owner of the Greene & Weare BANK of Cedar Rapids.

Although notes read "$500,000. capital," little if any of this amount was kept at the Nebraska office, which deteriorated into a mere "front" for circulation activities in Iowa. IT MAY HAVE REPRESENTED THE WEALTH OF THE IOWA OWNERS

So that this first, or 1855 issue is considered as an Nebraska-Iowa listing. These earliest notes circulated in Aurora NEBRASKA EVEN MORE THAN IOWA FOR A VERY SHORT TIME. 1856 ANOTHER ISSUE APPEARS

By 1856 circulation activity in Iowa HOW became the sole function of this firm but Nebraska legislators still did not raise a voice in protest at the subterfuge carried on by the company they had chartered. Many of the notes now had then Greene & Weare name written in as the depositor. This 1856 issue is regarded as a Iowa-Nebraska listing, as practically all circulation took place in Iowa.

This bubble of fiat currency might have continued on even longer except for the panic of 1857, which caught creditors

and debtors alike. With no specie backing these notes had no redemption value, and became worthless when the bank could not make good on its own currency and was forced to close.

Only assets of this company found at closing was $191,03 in specie, according to the historian foreman. Circulating notes and bills receivable amounted to $288,083. Creditors and note holders received nothing.

2. $1 Western Exch. & Land Com. Omaha 185– Nebraska No. 120 (Not Listed by Wismer)

3. $1 West Exch. Fire & Mar Ins. Co. Omaha 1857 Issued Identical to Hill Bank except for Sector of Wisc. Nebraska No. 122 (Not Listed by Wismer)

3. $1 West Exch. Fire & Mar Ins. Co. 1857 Issued with printed date serial one "Dodge Hill Colony" Legend Nebraska No. 124. (Wismer 69)

NOTES OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY CIRCULATED IN THREE STATES AFTER ITS [illegible] WAS [illegible]

38 Deposit Certificates of a Non-Existent
36 Insurance Company Circulated in 3 States after
~~34 [illegible] Banknotes [illegible] Attempted to~~
ITS ATTEMPT AT LEGAL BANKNOTES
15 WAS Suppressed
18

32 The Almost Unheard of Texas Navy —
36 and its Scrip — actually Existed and
36 Helped the Republic of Texas to Pre-
18 serve Independence
122

A Nutrient

~~34~~ 33 ~~A Non-Existent Insurance~~ Company Deposit Certifi-
49 cates Circulated in 3 States after its attempt at
20 Legal Banknote was suppressed
7

112

II

(MISSOURI)

Because of its [illegible] St Louis had a very [illegible]. There was [illegible] Spanish garrison here [illegible] the [illegible] of the Territory to the U S in 1804.

Missouri's very early origin due to its [illegible] location on the Mississippi River also resulted in the very early creation of its first bank and banknotes.

This was the Bank of St Louis, chartered by the Territorial legislature in 1813. It did not, however, organize and open up for business until Sept. 2, 1816.

It was truly a pioneer bank, as St. Louis at that time was the only settlement of any size west of Cincinnati. The unbroken wilderness extended almost from coast to coast.

The bank's capital was set at $100,000, but it took three years to obtain it, and ~~not~~ then not all came from St Louis' 2200 population. Directors combed river towns as far south as New Madrid Mo as well as settlements in Ill for the necessary opening capital.

When it finally opened up in 1816, Samuel Hammond was the President and John B. N. Smith was the Cashier.

Although this first bank had no competition for almost six months it was premature in its attempt to do a legitimate banking business in a community as new and small as St Louis was then.

There was of course no regulation of any kind and soon the directors branched into land speculation ventures that not only were financially unsound but led to violent dissensions among the directors themselves.

Perhaps the fly in the ointment to any success this bank might have had, lay in the opening of the second bank in Missouri — The Bank of Missouri, which began business in St Louis on Feb. 1 1817 with a capital of $250,000, with Auguste Chouteau, one of the founders of St Louis and also the wealthiest man in Missouri

as its first President, there was no need for the bank to engage in speculative ventures. Cashier was William W. Boone, who later became Governor of the State. It was made the depository for Governmental funds for the area.

A newspaper of this period perhaps best described the general conditions when it wrote: "It was a period of gloom and agony — no money, either gold or silver — no paper convertible into specie — no measure or standard of value left remaining — no price for property or produce — not a sale but those of the Sheriff or marshal."

Struggling against adverse economic conditions such as these, plus the internal strife caused by speculation among the bank directors, proved more than the Bank of Louisville could stand. It was forced to liquidate in July 1819

LOAN SAVE
WISCONSIN

The first bank in what is now Wisconsin was the Bank of Wisconsin at Green Bay, incorporated by an Act of the legislature of Michigan Territory, of which Wisconsin at that time was a part. The Act was approved on Jan. 28 1835. THE BANK OF WISCONSIN WAS THE BRAIN CHILD OF MORGAN L. MARTIN OF GREEN BAY, then a delegate to the Michigan Legislature. His zealous efforts to advance WHAT WAS THEN HIS HOME Green Bay County dated from Sept 8, 1834 when he presented to the legislative council "a petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Brown, praying for the incorporation of a bank, to be located at some place in the said county with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars." The chartering of the Bank of Wisconsin in Jan. 1835 resulted with Mr. Martin as Pres.

Although OPENING capital was limited to

$100,000, over $136,000, was subscribed.

After a few years the several banks in Wisconsin were subjected to examination because of rumors of insolvency. But when they came to Bank of Wisconsin, Cashier Stringham [illegible] them access to the bank's records [illegible] that "the by-laws of the institution prevented him from so doing.

Later this was done, which indicated the bank had $41,376 in specie on hand and $[illegible],363 in circulating bills which increased to $[illegible] a year later.

This bank got into serious trouble in 1838 when an inquiry it had no president, because so many directors had been absent from the meetings that none had been elected.

The committee of bank examiners were not to be put off this time, however, and further study revealed that this bank had suspended specie payments for over 2 years and had not resumed them even though other banks had.

their report indicated the bank's refusal to allow them access to the books was considered by them to be a "direct abuse and and violation of the provisions of its charter."

The [illegible] report of this Committee was made on June 7, 1839 to the Legislature, [illegible] this body authorized issuance of an injunction to close the bank and to appoint a receiver. This Act was approved March 11, 1839. It was found the bank's indebtedness to outside parties had exceeded the legal limit of three times the capital stock actually paid in.

When the [illegible] arrived to demand the goods, chattels, real estate, books, notes, securities, papers, monies and effects of the Bank of Wisconsin, it was informed these had all been assigned over to Mr. Stringham, therefore the receiver could not be supplied with they did take possession of the bank's physical property and [illegible] bond of $[illegible].

It took several years of legal manoeuvring to get control of the bank's records. Outstanding liabilities amounted to $[illegible].

GOLD

[illegible] 1843

(d) PROVO WOOLEN MILLS COMPANY, PROVO

[illegible] U- Rarity 5

1. Stamped date, Nov. 17, 18[illegible]
2. [illegible] pay the Bearer TEN CENTS IN PRODUCE AT RETAIL
3. Approx. size, 3 1/8 x 5 1/8
4. BLUE printing on LIGHT TAN paper
5. No printer's imprint
6. Serial number printed in red
7. Written signature of W. E. Bassett, Secretary

25 Cents U- Rarity 5 Same as U- , except for denomination

50 Cents U- Rarity 6 Same as U- , except for denomination

(h) PROVO WOOLEN MILLS COMPANY, PROVO

10 Cents- U- Rarity 5

1. Stamped date, date illegible
2. — will pay the Bearer TEN CENTS IN WOOLEN GOODS AT RETAIL
3. Approx. size 3 1/8 x 5 1/8
4. BLACK printing on WHITE paper
5. No printer's imprint
6. Serial number printed in red
7. Written signature of W. E. Bassett, Secretary

25 Cents- U- Rarity 5 Same as U- , except for denomination

50 Cents- U- Rarity 6. Same as U- , except for denomination

(KANSAS)

Some very recent discoveries have made revealing not only the validity of the character of the oldest known Kansas banknotes, those of the Merchants Bank of Ft. Leavenworth, [illegible] time.

The fact is this notation which appeared in the Kansas Weekly Herald on Nov. 10, 1854.

BANK AT LEAVENWORTH

A Banking establishment we learn is about to be located in this place by Lucius Ayer, President, E. T. Raymond, Cashier. The Bills have already been printed, and are of all sizes from one dollar up. We know nothing of the solvency of the gentlemen or upon what basis the notes will be issued. We will speak more of this hereafter. One thing we can say, Leavenworth is a good point for a sound and good banking establishment. The title of the bills of the proposed banking institution is the Merchants and Tanners Bank of Ft. Leavenworth.

Two immediate facts may be gleaned from this newspaper story. The first is that the contemplated name of the bank was [illegible] at the last moment in that the "Frontier" portion of the title was deleted. Second fact reveals that the writer apparently had not seen the new banknotes at the time of writing his story as he would have observed the later corrected title on them. Perhaps a third fact would be that the article was dated in Nov 1854, yet the bank was still referred to as a "proposed bank" and the writer was wondering "upon what basis the notes will be issued."

A second article in this same newspaper dated Jan. 19, 1855, read as follows:

MET HIS JUST REWARD

A Fellow by the name of Ayer, who has been palming off a fraud upon the people in the way of shinplasters, purporting to have a bank at Fort Leavenworth has at last met his just dues and is

now in jail for another and different offence"

This different offence turned out to be attempted arson in his home State of New Hampshire. The fate or further career of E. W. Raymond has not been learned.

TO HAVE IT TAKE BE [illegible] THAT

This [illegible] bank in Kansas was [illegible] of a speculative, [illegible] nature. Its main purpose seems to have been for its note issuing privileges.

NEEDLESS TO [illegible]

Its value to every citizens of Kansas was extremely limited but it is questionable if the size of Leavenworth in 1854 would have supported a bank for any length of time, anyway. Later, some of these notes are said to have circulated rather freely in New York and Boston, until their worthlessness was discovered.

It was not until 1856 that Kansas had a legitimate attempt at banking was made — the Drover Bank, the [illegible] Bank [illegible] of [illegible]

MINNESOTA

The first bank to [illegible] in Minnesota Territory was that of Borup & Oakes of St. Paul which began business in 1853 and made several issues of currency. Beginning [illegible] 1854. Charles W. Borup, [illegible] had been employed by the great American Fur Co. [illegible] taking care of their bills of exchange, drafts, [illegible] the title of [illegible] in 1851

Because of the [illegible] location to the settlements at that time St. Paul became a [illegible] for location of [illegible] banks and their circulation. [illegible] of these [illegible] were the Bank of St. Croix, St. Paul and the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of St. [illegible] (now Minneapolis.)

The [illegible] Minnesota [illegible]

The Nebraska Palladium, newspaper issue of July [illegible] state of Bright & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] yet [illegible] [illegible] in all towns, [illegible] and [illegible] in the Territory.

But the Brick [illegible] Bellevue [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] very limited first issue [illegible] [illegible] not appear until two years after the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], appeared in 185[illegible].

A [illegible] [illegible] by Bellevue [illegible] that they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Territorial Legislature [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The Act of March 16, 1855 [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] them [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

This [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IOWA

From 1836 to 1838 all of Iowa, including Dubuque was a part of Wisconsin Territory. Iowa Territory was not created until 1838.

The first and only authorized bank in what is now Iowa was chartered on Nov 30 1836 by the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, [illegible] 20-year period.

This was the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, which was a part of Wisconsin Territory from 1836 until 1838 when the Territory of Iowa was created.

This area around Dubuque (now [illegible]) and Galena, Ill. at that time was among the most active and populated in the mid-west due to discovery of the lead mines. [illegible] had become chief lead producing [illegible]

[illegible] although launched just prior to the Panic of 1837 the bank raised $81,[illegible] of its $100,000 capital in actual specie, the balance in acceptable banknotes

[illegible]

[illegible] Legislature having repealed the charter, [illegible] Legislature [illegible] before [illegible] adjudged, [illegible] further [illegible]

for circulation in the State of Iowa.

J. D. Dillon was Cashier of the bank. Principal owners were Tim Ashley Davis, Thomas Walker and M. Mabley, the latter of Springfield, Ill. were principal owners of the bank.

Testimony against the bank in 1838 revealed that at the store of Mr Quigley one of the bank directors was a sign on the valuable which read "Notes of the Miners Bank of Dubuque taken here." In spite of this the notes were returned at only [illegible] cents on the dollar.

On 6/4/1838 a count of spec. revealed only $457.30 in hand, almost $1000. less than the Feb report among assets on the report was one item reading "[illegible] Specie in transito." The examining committee was not satisfied with this report, and reported the bank to be in unsound condition.

UTAH.

(1849) Unique pieces of this period, the production of Utah, are [illegible] for many years.

While the necessity of [illegible] [illegible] the Mormons [illegible] on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] half [illegible] [illegible].

Instead, the Mormons attempted to relieve [illegible] of currency and [illegible] in their own way.

The shortage of currency [illegible] [illegible] in 1849 Brigham Young [illegible] the brethren [illegible] to [illegible] the exchange on Dec. 27, 1849. He wrote "I offered the gold-dust back to the people, but they did not want it. I then told them we would issue paper until the gold could be coined."

There was no printing press in Utah at the time, however, so pen and ink notes 2 by 4 inches were made, dated on [illegible] of Jan. 2 and Jan. 5, 1849.

TYPE

Also some [illegible] notes were pressed into use by [illegible] them a [illegible] and some type were made by [illegible] — the first in Utah.

On Jan. 20 THE FIRST PRINTED NOTES IN U.T.M. were made. The first denomination issued was 50 cents. Brigham Young and Thomas Bullock set the type for these notes while Brigham H. Young, nephew of the [illegible] leading, ran the [illegible]. This also [illegible] the first printing of any kind is now Utah.

[illegible]

[illegible] Thus [illegible] personally signed by Brigham Young, Naval K. Whitney, and Thomas Bullock. [illegible] gold-backed [illegible]

While [illegible]

UTAH.

NOTES

[illegible] notes were printed into use by [illegible] them, a press and some type were made for Deseret News — the first on [illegible]

On Jan. 20 THE FIRST PRINTED NOTES IN UTAH were made. The first denomination issued was 50 cents. Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball set the type for these notes. Brigham H. Young, father of the [illegible] leader, was the press. They also printed the first [illegible] in what is now Utah.

[illegible]

VERMONT

The early formation of Vermont made it one of the earliest States in the country to be faced with the problems of banks and banknotes.

From its earliest days Vermont was crippled both by lack of specie and good banknotes. First, counterfeit then depreciated currency was the fate of the very early Vermonters.

Bills of credit by the State itself finally appeared in limited numbers but little relief was felt by the business and commerce.

As early as 1787 a proposed State Bank was voted down, 2197 to 466. In 1803 the two bank charters voted by the Legislature were vetoed by the Governor and Council. This was done to prevent the bank bills from driving the specie out of

circulation. So the hostility to banks, whether state or privately owned, continued.

But with the need for a proper and sufficient medium of exchange increasing, rather than decreasing, as the state's population grew the dislike for banks and bankers began to dissipate. This was hastened even further by the introduction of outside the state bank bills. They were accepted and used out of their necessity, but their value proved not only variable, but difficult to determine from out of state locations.

These factors changed the attitude toward banks almost completely, as the general feeling was that with a bank and bankers of their own the ~~value~~ their value could be both controlled and determined at all times.

Finally, in 1806 a bill was passed by the legislature incorporating the

Vermont State Bank. It [illegible]
by the State and managed by a [illegible]
of 13 directors [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] were [illegible]
Woodstock, Middlebury, Burlington [illegible]
Westminster.

MICHIGAN

Perhaps no State in the Union had less cause for its first bank than did Michigan.

The BANK OF DETROIT, chartered in 1806, was an eastern venture of poor judgment or unscrupulous intent.

Michigan had been granted Territorial status only a short time before on Jan. 11 1805, to be a vast, sparsely populated and almost unbroken wilderness.

William Hull was appointed the first Territorial Governor by Pres. Jefferson.

Early in 1806 Russell Sturgis and other Boston capitalists proposed to organize a bank at Detroit with a capital of $200,000. Its avowed purpose was to engage in the fur trade, the only business of any size in the whole Territory. However, whether the fur business warranted a bank with such capital would be open to question.

The petition to the Governor and Judges was made early in the Spring of 1806.

But without waiting for action upon the petitions they appointed a Cashier, other officers, and built a bank building.

That there was some [illegible] between the bankers and the judges is indicated by the fact that when the charter was granted Judge Woodward, one of the Judges was elected President of the bank.

The firm began to operate and almost immediately issued note circulation, [illegible] almost [illegible] of the stock was subscribed for in Boston.

This first group of stockholders [illegible] sold out to a Mr. Dexter of Boston who appointed a new President, and issued another series of notes, which were also sent east.

This Territorial Charter was to continue for one hundred and one years. But in 1837 the U.S. Congress disapproved of this charter. After a conflict between Judge Woodward and some of the other judges, an act was passed by the Michigan Territorial legislature making it a criminal offense to carry on unauthorized banking

procedures within the Territory. This negative legislation spelled the doom of Michigan's first bank after about one and a half million dollars in currency were issued.

It might be added that Michigan did not have another bank until 1817 when the bank of Michigan was chartered at Detroit with a capital of only $10,000.

1 – Iowa
2 – Kansas
3 – Texas
4 – Minnesota
5 – Missouri
6 – Wisconsin
7 – Utah
8 – Vermont
9 – Michigan
10 – Nebr.
11 – U. S.

[illegible]

Mrs Margaret Smith Ross
c/o Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock, Ark

OR - CONFEDERATE
TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT
CURRENCY

Dear Miss Ross

I am attempting a very d[illegible] work for publication - [illegible] nothing [illegible] ever been written on this subject [illegible], to my knowledge [illegible].

This ~~[illegible]~~ work presently has the tentative title, "THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF THE CONFEDERACY." or "[illegible]" Actually ~~in the~~ it is attempt to show HOW ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~and how~~ ~~[illegible]~~ this department ~~was~~ ~~developed~~ FUNCTIONED after being severed from the rest of the Confederacy — ~~through~~ especially ~~by~~ in regard to its financial transactions and ~~the~~ forced use of emergency currency.

Our mutual friend, Mr. Matt Rothert, of Camden advised me to write to you in regard to this work, and also sent me several [illegible] on this general subject taken from the Arkansas Gazette and written by yourself

How were Confed. Treas. notes handled in Ark. during the war? The actual way they were received and disbursed from 650 hand accts. From the standpoint of ref. use what I need [illegible] is something on the use of Confed. Treas. notes and [illegible] MAKE-SHIFT currency in Arkansas, Indian Terr. There were Confed. depositories in Camden, Washington, etc. which payments were made to and from. But what I need is an 650 hand account of how such a depositary worked. All references so far on this I have seen make only general summarizing remarks ~~about the way these places operated~~ THAT THERE WERE SUCH PLACES, BUT NEVER HOW THEY OPERATED.

Do you know of any material on this subject that has appeared in any issue of the Ark. Hist. Qtrly. magazine over the past years? or possibly the Okla. journals? I hold the belief that Fort Smith, Ark. was the center of such money activities for the entire Indian Terr. so possibly very little of this nature took place in Ind. Terr. itself.

Another angle is the use of money by Confed. Ark. Post Offices. I have pieces of scrip good for $12 at the P.O. etc. and there are others no doubt. These P.O.s may have done much in finances also. At least it is another

possible source of material that might show up on indexes or histories of the war in Ark.

A 3rd source are the sutler notes issued by various Ark. regiments, have such issues — 1 by the 1st Ark. mounted Rangers, about the 1st unit to leave for service in the State I believe.

I also have numerous private issues of scrip of merchants, towns, etc. of Confed. Ark but more or less these were all of same pattern — necessity issues of a certain community.

I realize this is "slow digging", but whatever data, information or suggestions you can offer or at ~~any~~ during 1964 will be most appreciated.

Cities
Color variety
Ld. City Notes
Red Notes
Checks Cal.
Nov.
Mil.
Aug.

LOGAN STORE HOUSE, LOGAN

1. Printed date of January 1st, 1901

5 Cents - Rarity 7.

2. "—— Agrees to Furnish the Bearer Produce and Merchandise."

3. Approx. size, 3" × 5 7/8"

4. LAVENDER printing on WHITE paper

5. By "August Gast Bank Note Co., St. Louis."

6. Serial number printed in red.

7. OBV (L) Bee Hive, identical to that on Bishop Store House notes of Salt Lake City

8. Rev. - Bundle of grain, with train and steamboat in large center circle, with large figure 10 on either side.

10 Cents - Rarity 7

to Ephemeris on 64 & L turn to Malta and [illegible] top, turn left & [illegible] on 54, [illegible] 92 at Mendota and stay on 92, turn L to 78 turn L to 9 stay on 9 into Fort Madison, 2 out of Fort Madison, turn L at 69, 69 into Nassau City.

[illegible] in this manner.

Spurious, altered, etc. notes not of genuine origin, may be listed or described for what they are, but should not be made a part of the numbering system for that State or City.

This public announcement of the SPMC goals, and the manner in which it will be accomplished, also is made to elicit volunteer Chief Researchers for each of the various States, whereas

Kindly contact Lord R. Marckhoff, 102 Park St., Ogden, Utah if interested in becoming such a researcher, we need your help. This is strictly a labor of "numismatic love," but if D.C. Wismer could work all 48 States by himself at an advanced age, what collector can say he cannot tackle a single or a few States, with the SPMC with him all the way. The following forms may be used

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

STATE ~~INTERVENTION~~

RESEARCH ~~[illegible]~~ ON _____

Admitted In Launching On

List of _____

Pacific Bank Handbook of Gold, 1863-1888 I-5536

975.9 M365

545, 556, 560
672, 679
(2)

The bk had checkered career. The committee of council in 1837 reported that its management was source of great complaint because it was conducted exclusively for benefit of stockholders, not for the public for whom "it was chartered." [illegible] in 1836 [illegible] was so strong the council [illegible] neither to the [illegible] to [illegible] its [illegible].

But the [illegible] its separate existence until 1851 when [illegible] purchase [illegible] charter [illegible] was bought up by the State. [illegible] of [illegible] and had a paid-up cap of $[illegible]. [illegible] 1850, [illegible] in 1851 with cap of $225,640.57, about $72,000 in [illegible] was then bought up by [illegible] of [illegible] three very necessary [illegible] of bk [illegible].

[illegible] until 1873 [illegible] of [illegible] of $ [illegible] of the [illegible] bk [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible] to the [illegible] by the [illegible] to [illegible] for [illegible]

Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, edited by Faculty of [illegible] — 1907 Vol. XXVI

Trade and Currency in Early Oregon

By James H. Gilbert Ph.D.

[illegible] the right to [illegible] the charter and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] of $5000. The charter [illegible] [illegible] with any [illegible].

[illegible] part of the same year [illegible] of charter to [illegible] G. Booth for $5000, in [illegible] notes of the U.S. Bank. In few weeks Booth transferred charter to James G. Graham, [illegible] of Vt and N.Y. who became sole stockholder [illegible] except Booth kept ¼ interest in the [illegible]. In few months [illegible] who had [illegible] the [illegible] the people became [illegible] [illegible] bank [illegible] petition [illegible] Gov. of N.Y. for [illegible] of Booth & Graham for [illegible] misdemeanor charge [illegible]. Graham had made [illegible] for flight by [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] N.Y. [illegible] the remainder [illegible] [illegible] the indictment. Booth [illegible] nothing could be done with him [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

TINKHAM'S HISTORY OF VIRGINIA
VOL IV [illegible]
[illegible]

(1) [illegible] & Plaster [illegible] of [illegible], a town [illegible] with [illegible] started in 1872 [illegible] of [illegible] 200 [illegible]. Then the town got into [illegible] of [illegible] of a [illegible] State, & in Jan 1873 [illegible] with large part of its [illegible] [illegible]. In order to [illegible] Its [illegible] [illegible] passed Act allowing it to [illegible] but naming no place of location, or limits. It [illegible] within 45 days all notes [illegible] within 5 days. [illegible] made to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of 1877 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] kept. "[illegible] of [illegible] notes" of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1880 [illegible] Red attempt was made to "[illegible]" [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] "[illegible]" but this attempt [illegible].

(2) [illegible] of [illegible] started in 1879 with [illegible] of [illegible]. It was [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1879 [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] found it [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] that they had bought, begged or borrowed the charter & had put a lot of notes into circulation. The Comm. recommended that the charter be recovered, but the Bk went merrilly on its way and loyally sent in its rep't to the Fla Leg. the next yr. This showed it had a cap of $37.500, a circ. of $25.938, & had made a profit of $8,750, a good record for a panic yr.

[illegible] foregoing bk's were minor importance compared with bk's yet to be mentioned. For some reason possibly he had seen a list [illegible] Duval [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the existing bk's [illegible] all the [illegible] Reason why they could not [illegible] better [illegible] they brought little if any [illegible] into the [illegible] & had [illegible] to loan [illegible] [illegible] need was a bk that would bring [illegible] cap. [illegible] days [illegible] of Union Bk of Fla at Tallahassee was completed and given [illegible] [illegible] praised it, saying it would save all the planters. Of all the territorial charters this was the most fateful [illegible] of this bk was like a comet, brilliant at [illegible] but brief

6

FINANCIAL HISTORY OF [illegible]
By D. C. [illegible] Vol. LVII
(Columbia Studies)

[illegible] in the end. It was [illegible] of John [illegible]
[illegible] who [illegible] studied [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] at which [illegible] Capt John [illegible]
a famous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] — [illegible] with [illegible] of $1,000 [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] after [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Cap was
not to be [illegible] by stockholders but loaned to them
at least [illegible] of it might be so loaned. Money was to
be [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]. If a planter subscribed
[illegible] $[illegible] of stock, he [illegible] mortgaged his land [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of $1,000 of stock then
pledged his stock, got $2,000 as a 20 year loan.
The other $1,000 was kept for [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible]
[illegible] the money at [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] stock was
[illegible] [illegible] when the planters had [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible]. The [illegible] was
allowed the [illegible] to appoint 5 directors [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] for benefit of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ing to distribute bank benefits as widely as possible. The plan was new in Fla., the Bk was nearly 2 years in opening but finally did so on Jan 1st 1835. The panic of 1837, which seriously affected the Bk, had hardly passed when directors (needing more cap likely) decided to open books of subscription for addtl. $[illegible] [illegible] addtl. stock as provided in its charter after 1 year operations. Books were opened at Tallahassee Oct 1837 — a rush to secure Bk stock followed. Govt appraisers kept busy appraising land [illegible] 454 people subscribed nearly $8,000,000 of shares. Only 28 got anything. Of these 106 lived in the County (Leon) the Bk was located in, & they owned nearly ½ the shares. Gamble, the Pres. owned [illegible] shares. Robt Gamble brother owned ~~[illegible]~~ 1350 shares. Achille Murat, son of ex-king of Naples, but a citizen of Fla now had 645 shares.

In 4 days after chartering Union Bk Gov Duval [illegible] charter of Bk of Pensacola, which had passed over his veto 4 years before. It was allowed to increase its cap from $200,000 to $7,500,000, & to borrow $500,000

[illegible] to be [illegible] by the [illegible], with [illegible] to build a R R. from [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] took [illegible] the new [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Dec. [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] be but very little [illegible] [illegible] in any of the subscriptions.

[illegible] [illegible] Feb [illegible], 1855 the Southern Life [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of St. Augustine was [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of 18[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] into N.Y. the [illegible] of Southern Life. The [illegible], [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] that N.Y. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in Fla. [illegible] [illegible] probably [illegible] but likely most of the stock was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] N.Y. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] stock of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] with only [illegible] [illegible]

(see 10 of Charter of Union Bk read) That in order to facilitate negotiations by said Bk for the said loan of 1 million dollars the faith of the Terr is hereby pledged for the security of the int & cap & that 1000 bonds of 1000 each bearing int not over 6% per annum; shall be furnished to order of Union Bk of Fla signed by the Gov & delegated by Treas & under seal of the Terr.

Funds were divided in 4 classes payable in 24 & 28 & 30 yrs. They were to be sold & the funds used as bank capital. After 1 yr another issue of 1 million was allowed. Principal & int were paid by the bk out of its lending profits at 8%. Security of the Terr consisted of mortgages on land & slaves. Each subscriber land & slaves were appraised at his own expense & they were mortgaged to the bk to the end of stock subscribed. Mtgs then were turned over to the Gov to be held as security for the Terr.

In order to fortify themselves against doubts of financiers the bk directors sent questions to 8 big lawyers. (1) Did the Territorial Leg have power to create banks? (2) Could Congress after the

ale of the bonds [illegible] the cost of charter and [illegible] contracts made under it? (2) Could Fla. by becoming a State release itself from obligations incurred by the Territory. — The other [illegible] Binney & Peter A. Jay answered at length, Daniel Webster in fewer words than the particular [illegible]. All answered (1) affirmatively. But Binney & Webster and [illegible] [illegible] could repeal the law, Jay thought this admitted of a doubt but all agreed that the bonds once sold would be [illegible], that the State could not release itself from the lawful obligations of the law.

Fortified with these opinions Mr. Gamble went to N.Y. Sept 1839 with the [illegible] of bonds [illegible] to [illegible] premium of 1% on the exchange [illegible].

With these [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to take them [illegible] in N.Y. [illegible] & London. Right after the [illegible] [illegible] 1839 [illegible] from Gov. R.K. [illegible] [illegible] Eaton. [illegible] of 1840 [illegible] Gamble [illegible] N.Y. [illegible] Barney & [illegible] [illegible]

hypothecated the three 20% bonds to the U.S. Bank for $57,233 with hopes they would be sold to meet this debt but no more were ever sold. By the whole transaction Gamble claimed $94,901.20 more than par value of the bonds a premium of 2.41%. The Bank Comm. of 1910, however, claimed the bonds sold in London brought only 78.5 since purchasers gained $14,960 int due on the bonds from time when dated until sold. To say they had been sold for a premium because they had brought more than their face value in depreciated paper current in Tallahassee was ridiculous. The whole transaction the Comm. charged was a charter violation which said all bonds sold for less than face value were null & void.

The bk directors would that, by the time the bonds were due, Union Bank Cells would be at par with specie & would pay the bonds. The $94.94 so-called premium would make up the nominal discount at which the bonds had been sold.

(9)

The amended charter of the Bank of Pensacola allowed it to purchase shares of the Alabama Florida & Ga. R R. To facilitate this bank was [illegible] to issue [illegible] not exceeding $500,000, guaranteed by the Territory. For every mile of road completed a [illegible] of $10,000 of bonds was authorized. To secure the Terr. a lien was given on the [illegible] [illegible] of the bank [illegible] property including the R R stock. [illegible] issued in bonds to be used for [illegible] bank of [illegible] of the [illegible] R R was [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] of the bank who were also [illegible] of the Council had this [illegible] by [illegible] Only [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] by the [illegible]

[illegible] necessary to say much about the [illegible] of these [illegible] One of the most striking things is the large [illegible] [illegible] the total pop. of Fla was 49,[illegible] of whom 25,850 were white. By this time all the [illegible] had [illegible] except the [illegible] The amount [illegible] $7,500,000 [illegible] $[illegible] [illegible]

for all, free & slave. Paid up cap was $4,502,200 or $91 per capita. Of this $72 per cap had been borrowed the rest cash. In 1900 the [illegible] cap of Ala was only $ 60 per cap.

Ultimately all the banks went to the wall after grading 10 miles of its road the Bank of Pensacola gave up & turned over its rails spikes & tools to U. S. Bank, N. Y. & Montgomery creditors. Price of cotton went down & planters could not or would not pay up interest on their stock notes to the Union Bank. Suits were to no avail. Judgments were returned by the marshal in effect. The property could not be sold as the Terr. held the [illegible] as security for the bonds. By Feb 1845, arrears due the Union Bank on stock notes was $315,474.

The bank & bond question became a political issue. "Bank & Anti-bank" also at supplanted [illegible] Democrat as terms. The Convention which met in Dec. 1838 to frame a State Constitution spoke [illegible] bond issues & petitioned Congress to [illegible]

[illegible] it with [illegible] action. [illegible] the
Legislature attacked this [illegible] for this attack
[illegible] to Congress to [illegible] the
effort to suspend [illegible] the charter.

By 1842 Gov. [illegible] repudiation [illegible]
the Legislature of [illegible] bond issue. The [illegible] of
[illegible] The Bk of Pensacola [illegible]
[illegible] "regularly" to 1842. To save the honor of
the Territory the [illegible] of the U. S. Bank [illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 1 1840,
[illegible] Gov. Reid [illegible]
[illegible] from T. Dunlap, Pres. of the [illegible]
Co. Nothing was done [illegible] Gov. Call [illegible]
[illegible] Call [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] to pay [illegible]
stockholder had been [illegible] for bankruptcy.

The Union Bank had great difficulty in
meeting its bond interest due in 1841. After an
investigation the 2 houses [illegible] ? then [illegible] all [illegible]
[illegible] the banks by declaring the [illegible]
had any power to authorize their issue.

Thus [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] State [illegible] 15
7 of [illegible]

The total liability of the Terr was $1,777,000 [illegible] was $[illegible] 600.

The next leg suspended the banking power of the Union Bank, authorized the sale of property [illegible] for stock, & directed that the proceeds be [illegible] Terr bonds. All bonds so collected was to be then cancelled.

A 1788 another inquiry into the liability of the State for the Bonds was made. Some stockholders even turned to the U.S. Govt but this availed nothing.

The banks never sought to shift the bonds on the Terr for their own relief. None of the Bank of Louisiana bonds were ever redeemed. The Union Bank could not meet its obligations but was repaid by the State $[illegible] which it had lent the Terr earlier to help fight the Seminoles. This in turn was given its creditors.

[illegible]

to support [illegible] of bonds + also [illegible] the value of the Treasury Note. It withheld land from purchase having Treasury notes thus [illegible] their value. It also substituted for bonds already [illegible] 1% [illegible] year [illegible] bonds [illegible] by income [illegible] of public lands, now purchasable only for gold or silver. In 1862 convention [illegible] this [illegible] accepted Treasury notes for its land.

In eve of secession there were 13 banking houses in the State. Only 3 field state charters with aggregate cap of $50,000. These were "Bank of Florida", "Bank of [illegible]" and "Bank of Fernandina". Other 13 were private banks. Little is known of their condition or operations both suspended specie payments before outbreak of war, without authority of law. The Dec 1861 legislature session provided by statute for suspension of specie payments [illegible]

For a year after secession bank notes constituted a large part of State currency.

To keep the treasury notes in circulation [illegible] of the State & sustaining their value by means of [illegible]. State Council [illegible] that the notes of solvent banks which received Treas. notes at par would be paid for taxes & all state taxes from such banks would be suspended. Banks not accepting Treas. Notes at par were forbidden to issue notes less than $5.00. The [illegible] to Confederate direct war tax [illegible] was paid with Treas. Notes $225,299.11

Appearance of Confed treas. notes and increasing volume had marked effect on State finances. Confed notes were worth less than the State notes which were secured by bonds — & so Confed notes began to flow into State Treasury. Public [illegible] in depreciating. Legislature tried to end the substitution [illegible]

Wan's progress found value of Fla securities plus continued issuance of treasury notes & sympathetic decline with Confed. Treasury securities. By end of 1862 bank notes had about disappeared from circulation. Each legislative session from 1861 to 1865 saw heavy issues of Treas notes.

Amt of authorized Treas Notes of seceded Fla was $2,450,000; of bonds $5,00,000. Impossible to say how much of these totals were actually issued. More than $2,239,610 was put in circulation. On Confed. collapse in 1865, $1,800,000 notes were outstdg in circulation + $300,000 bonds had been sold.

(TEI 14,1861)

$500,000 in Treas notes issued in 1-2-3-4-5-10 so 50 + 100 denominations, beautifully engraved on good paper; work probably done out of State; were legal tender for taxes, fines, debts, public lands, etc.

DEC. 1961 –

$500,000 for payment of war tax to Confed Govt.

DEC. 1962

$500,000 in same denominations as last issue.

DEC. 1962

$300,000 expressly for relief of soldiers family

$200,000 " " " "

DEC. 1963

$100,000 " " "

[illegible] $25,000 Public bonds expressly pledged for redemption of this issue

Confusion accompanying secession & war caused scarcity of currency – especially fractional currency. [illegible] corporations issued notes for small amounts in 1861 employees were paid in this "R.R. money" or "change bills" which for a time passed as currency at a discount. In order to furnish this needed small change town issued fractional currency by 2nd year

of War were termed "skin plasters". Pensacola, for example, was empowered by law in Dec. 1861 to issue $35,000 in small bills which passed as currency & which the city pledged its faith & resources.

Secession & war produced 4 new sorts of currency: State Treasury Notes, Confed. Treas Notes, corporation notes & fractional paper notes of municipalities. Bank notes circulating before 1861 made up another form of currency. Specie was very scarce. Arbitrary premium was placed on notes & securities of the state.

Dec 1861 drastic law decreed existing from circulation corporation bills of less than $5. Before War's End, State & Treas notes were about only circulating media — both at enormous discount under gold.

Operations had much to do with increased amts needed or relief by 1863, & thereafter.

[illegible]

Freedmen's Bureau overseed the Freedmen's Savings Bank in Jacksonville & Tallahassee.

Emancipation of negro brought need of reliable agency to meet their financial needs. In response to this demand Congress incorporated, in March 1865 the Freedmen's Savg Bk & Tr Co. Branches were est. established during March, 1866 in Jacksonville & in the following Aug at Tallahassee. Bank was actually a part of the Bureau's system & was reported as being "beneficial" to great number.

In 1874 Freedmen's Bank of Jacksonville failed with 1608 depositors & $39,400 on deposit. Many lost. Large part of their savings & faith in banks as well.

In 1868 bill for incorporation of "Florida Savings Bank" was vetoed by Gov. Reed as he considered it a scheme

of control by N.Y. bankers "money sharks", & who claimed the bill was telegraphed to Florida from N.Y.

Several banks of N.Y. City were connected with finances of Florida about 1869, including Jay Cooke & Co, the First Nat'l Bank, N.Y. Guarantee & Security Co., Scutter & Co. Railroad transportation bills were currently used as money, also after new capital was put in them.

In 1871 scrip was worth only from 30¢ to 50¢ on the dollar, probably closer to the 1st figure as a rule. This was used for paying taxes, etc. with full credit given for it.

Issue of scrip by state & county govts in paying their bills, put into circulation a medium that encouraged speculation, graft & thus decreased state revenues. Either undesired, the state also issued scrip to meet its obligations & its credit fell. Treasury certificates were the common medium used for payments by all classes.

Most of the "floating debt" was contracted by issue of Scrip (Treas. Warrants & Cert's.) On Jan 1 1870, it was $151,825.32, on Jan 1, 1871, $276,325.28, on Jan 1, 1872, $563,524.89. In 1868 it had been only $57,492.32.

1-8-1853

311-317

FROM "FLORIDA FINANCE IN THE CIVIL WAR" by Thomas

Fla. was without any chartered banks until the late 1850s. In 1853, legislature passed a general banking law, largely copied from Free Banking Law of N Y

According to this law + its subsequent amendments any person or association of persons for the purpose of banking might transfer to the comptroller public stock of the U.S. or of any State, or the bonds of any railroad, county, city or town bonds of Florida issued for internal improvement or school purposes, or gold or silver, and for such transfer receive notes therefor ranging from $5 to $100, to be circulated as money. No company could begin until $100,000 of securities had been deposited, + no individual with less than $50,000. Failure of banks to redeem its notes on demand allowed comptroller to announce he would redeem such notes out of proceeds of stock in his hands + the banks funds. Law of 1859 required agents of foreign banks to redeem their notes in specie, altho this law was inoperative

on any bank until ½ (six) months after another bank had been opened within 50 miles of it (1-15-1859)

"~~After~~ About 2 years after passage of the general banking law, a charter was issued the Bank of the State of Florida at Tallahassee. Cap. was $500,000 in $100 shares. 3 agencies might be established in E. Florida + 3 in W. Fla. (12-14-1855). By 1859, $130,000 Cap had been paid in.

Beside chartered banks there were in 1860, 10 private banks, + by June 1861, the number was 13? By DEC 1859 Bank of Fernindina + Bank of State of Florida had circulation of $200,000. + $50,000 of specie.

Another common currency by 1861 was "R.R. money" or "change bills". Largest seen by Thomas was $3, the smallest, $1, tho it is clear smaller denominations were common. They were not legal tender, but were passed out by R.R.'s to whoever would take them for their obligations, + in turn were "recivable in payment of all our dues."

Just when R.R's began these issues is not clear. they circulated for good part of war & to lesser extent after it closed

Some cities issued change bills for local use, but not known to Thomas if they circulated in 1861 or not. Lib of Congress has 1 of 6¼ ¢ of Apalachicola about this date

5 days after secession, legislature provided for issue of treasury notes, denominations from $1 to $100, total issue of $500,000.

After Jan, 1862, no person, company or corp could issue bills of less than $5, change bills of R.R's excepted.

At close of 1861, banks circulation was $116,252, & specie was $55,071. Decline in circulation likely due to Confed & State Treasury notes.

Natural silver was so scarce that change bill law was modified & city of Pensacola was authorized to issue same in 5, 10, 25 & 50 denom's up to $25,000.

Besides money deposited with City Treas. in purchase of such bills, faith + credit of city, plus tax receipts were pledged for redemption thereof. Act was to be in force until 12 months after Peace Treaty between States was ratified, when City must redeem its bills in gold, silver, notes of specie banks, or receive them in payment of dues to city. 12-17 + 12-31-1861 Laws repealed clause of the Treas. Note Act. prohibiting corp's from paying out change bills of R.R.'s

TRY NOTES

In fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1862, $445,767 were printed, of which $233,000 appear to have been of the new issue for circulation. These notes were issued under letters A, E, F and G, in 5, 10, 20 and $50 denomination.

By fall of 1862 bank notes had about disappeared from circulation. At same fall 1862 Session, another issue of $300,000 of Treas. notes was authorized, $50,000 of which to be in fractional parts of the dollar. of the rest $30,000 to be in $1, 2, 3, 5 and 10, each; $25,000 in $20's and 50 each and $50,000 in $100's

Thereafter it became unlawful for any person or corp, unless especially authorized, to issue or circulate change bills of less than $1., under penalty of fine not over $5,000.

Amt of fractional bills signed by Gov. exceeded sum allowed by $1,084.15, but excess may not have been put in circulation.

		TRY. NOTES.		
ISSUED	1861-2	$500.00	Destroyed	$13,622.00
"	WAR TAX, CH. 1276 (1861)	233,000.	Redeemed	48,439.55
"	UNDER CH. 1337 (1862)	637,000	On hand	382,979.41
"	" 1372 (1862)	164,000	Circulation	1,090,509.24
		$1,535,550 ??		$1,535,550 ??

Gov. said too many large bills had been issued & not enough small bills & fractional currency. He had these smaller notes engraved in lieu of the $50,000. of $100's. & suggested they be paid out only in exchange for $20's or larger bills. Legis. agreed to this but not to contraction of currency involved in Gov's

suggestion of paying them out only in exchange for large bills already in circulation. Instead, an additional $300,000. issue was authorized for relief of soldiers, but $48,139.75, redeemed by public lands, was ordered destroyed by fire. 12-3,-1863.

In 1864 fiscal year $26,762.70 was redeemed & destroyed, & $35,090.15 of new bills issued, of which $31,214.72 was on hand at end of 1864. This left $1,103,622.07 in circulation, a slight increase over 1863.

In 11-21-1864 message, Gov. recommended State Treas. Notes be made redeemable in Confed. currency or that no other be receivable for taxes, as Confed. currency was about the only currency being paid for taxes. Legis. responded by authorizing another issue of $350,000.

In last days of struggle, Legis. desperately on Jan. 1865, issued $40,000. of $50's; $120,000. of $100's and $190,000 of $500's. and in April 1865

of $363,500 of $50's. Size of denominations is probably an index to depreciation of notes. The last issue was recorded as sent to the Gov. for sig. but it is improbable that all, if any, of it was put in circulation, as it was so near close of war.

After war all State Treas notes were necessarily repudiated as part of an illegal debt

FROM "FLORIDA DURING THE TERRITORIAL DAYS" by Sidney Walter Martin

Paper money from neighboring states was used extensively before 1828

As early as 1823 Legis Council delegates of E. Fla had asked for a bank charter but plan was not accepted by delegates of W. Florida.

On Aug 15, 1821, a group of Pensacola citizens petitioned directors of U.S. Bank + Phila for establishment of a place for "discount, deposit + exchange——"

Bank of Pensacola became a R.R. construction agency & became so involved in this it was of little benefit.

Charter of So Life Ins & Trust Co was said to have been given such wide powers it had "every power except that of killing Indians." (Fla Herald, of 12-11-1840 Also could do life ins business. It had branch at St Joseph in 1836, & at Jacksonville in 1839, also in 1840, at Tallahassee. Had $100,000. in circulation in 1838

During Indian War people had little reason to need a bank, especially in E. Florida

Gov. vetoed all bank bills until 1833

Through the 3 Territorial banks, $3,900,000 of "faith bonds" were issued, $3,000,000, of which were credited to Union Bank, & rest to Bank of Pensacola & So Life Ins & Tr. Co.

These sold to Barings of London & Hope & Co of Holland

"HISTORY OF BANKING IN FLORIDA"
David Y. Thomas - MSS 1924
Located in P K Yonge Memorial Library
Pensacola, Fla

Jackson, elected U. S. Pres in 1828

By 1845 there was not a bank in operation in Florida

1st Legis. Council of Terr. convened July 22, 1822.
Organic Law of Terr. dated 3-30-1822.

Year after year Organic Law of Terr. was amended by Congress so as to give people more voice in govt. & from time to time. Legis. Council was given more & broader powers.

1st. Civil Gov. under Organic law of 1822 was Wm. P. Duval, appointed 5-8-22, was friend of Andrew Jackson.

LEXINGTON, KY. [illegible]
[illegible], ALA., 1928
[illegible], 19[illegible]
LOUISVILLE, KY. [illegible]
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 1934

Payable Florida
Phila

[illegible] Home Book of Savings Bills Calif payable in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

What is undoubtedly the largest group research effort ever made in the long history of numismatics is being launched by the Society of Paper Money Collectors.

The decision to revise and bring up to date the entire list of Obsolete Notes by States, which appeared in the Numismatist between 1922 and 1936, was first made at the Society's annual meeting in Cleveland in August 1947. ~~The original listings~~ [illegible]

The original listings were the lifetime work of that grand old man of numismatics, Barnet C. Wismer, of Holfield, Pa., who died in 1949 at the age of 93.

The magnitude of Mr. Wismer's work has never been fully appreciated by the average numismatist, but in a branch of numismatics on which there had not been a single reference book worthy of the name, he compiled approximately 18,721 different listings of collectable obsolete notes of the various States. Some have never been put in book form, and all are still regarded as standard references on the subject today.

almost forty years later.

President Tom Bain of the SBMC fully realizes the scope and need of this undertaking as many new listings have come to light since Mr. Wismer's time and the entire resources of the society have been placed behind this very worthwhile effort. Co-operation of both members and non-members is requested.

Chairman of this vast Wismer Revised Listing project will be Fred R. Minckhoff appointed by President Bain, along with Dr. Julian Blanchard and George W. Wait, as committee members. In addition, the daughter of the original list maker, Bernard C. Wismer has consented to act as Special Consultant for this project. She is Mrs. C. Elizabeth Osmun of Telford Pa.

The first step in getting this research machinery in motion will be the appointment of a "Chief Researcher" for each state being worked on by the Chairman, following A public solicitation for volunteers for this post.

several are known to already have such works in progress on their home State. After [illegible] these "Chief Researchers" will assemble all data on notes of their State from whatever sources are available, including public and private museums. The Chairman will make available to all "Chief Researchers" a uniform format of listing, and the latter should attempt to come as close to the format as the circumstances permit. Some variation will be necessary. It is understood, due to contrasts in size of listing, time available & Researchers etc. A public request for data in each State will be made at an appropriate time in the various numismatic journals as well as the SPMC's own Paper Money magazine.

When the assembling and compilation of material has gone as far as the Chief Researcher believes possible the work will be turned over to Mr. Marckhoff and his committee for review. After any addition of changes may be made, the work

will be turned over to SPM & Editor Barry
Mueller 523 E Linden Drive, Jefferson Wis for publication in "Paper Money"
the Society's magazine.

Each State work also may later be
put in book form, possibly in conjunction
with the American Numismatic Association
although this phase of the operation has
not yet been finalized.

The end result of this same work
will be a type of work for each State
on Obsolete Notes similar to the Friedberg
work on the many various greenbacks.

For example, each note in a State
Listing will have an identifying number, such as
Nebraska 47, Florida 76 or Texas 89.
Thus auction sales a few years hence
could simply list such a State and
number for the old lot description as is
often done today with Friedberg's number.

In addition, wherever it is
possible, each note will be

assigned a Banks number of from 1 to 12, similar to the Vaughn works. A [illegible] for each degree of [illegible] will also be [illegible] whenever possible.

In order to make each List expandable for future additions to it, a note may also [illegible] a town or city number [illegible] as TE 5 for a $5 Bank of Tekamo Note. If additional Tekamo specimens are ever located, they would become TE-6, TE-7 etc.

The history of banks, firms, etc., will be [illegible] or kept to the barest [illegible], mainly due to space limitations. Also the use of illustrations will be confined to what ever amount of space is available.

It is hoped, however, that if the same work is put into book form, each bank history available can be included in it. Also a much larger number of illustrations can be used, for hopeful many as 90% of a State issue in some instances. Chief Researchers should keep them in good [illegible] thus completing their [illegible] for possible [illegible]